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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 95 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
25th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA * ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
27th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
7th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	MALOJA
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd April	BARPETA ..	Buarah via Karachi 9-39 a. m.
24th ,,	VASNA ..	Buareh via Karachi 9-30 a. m.
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

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Ballard Road, Eort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	23rd Apr
Asuka Maru	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	25th ,,
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
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Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	20,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
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Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
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Hafizabad	London Agents:	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
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Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Anant Narayan Datar Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,00
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an Indian Daily and Weekly Newspaper of Madras. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1030

WANTED—Immediately reliable and experienced man on commission basis. Experience in Machinery Hardware, Iron and Mill Gin Store essential. See with certificates KAMRUDIN c/o Abdul Kader Abdulsattar, Abdulrehman Street R1043

GUARANTEED POSTS—WANTED—Persons of every nationality to train at the Academy of actors. A first-class stage training in any language with guaranteed posts on successful completion of training. Fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Enclose 2 annas stamp for particulars. M. M. BHATNAGAR, 1006, Teliwara, DELHI.
A R997

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED—A young, energetic, capable and experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a District Engineer's Office of this Railway and some experienced Clerks with a thorough knowledge of the District Engineer's Office accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in your own hand writing giving age, previous experience enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned,) and through your present employers.—C. T. WALKER, Agt. Supdt. of Way and Works, H.E.H. the N.G.S. Rys., Co., Ltd., Secunderabad (Deccan), 17th April, 1925.
A 23123

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Commodious PREMISES at 98 Medows Street, Fort, Central Business locality. Moderate rent. Apply GROUND-FLOOR, Abdeyally Samsoodin and Co.
C R1041

AT REDUCED RENT TO LET—GODOWNS and SHOWROOM. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R23050

TO LET—Upper and Lower FLAT of 77, Motlibai Street. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R995

TO LET Immediately—Warden Road, excellent situation, facing sea, magnificent one-storied bungalow, drawing, dining, and ten bed rooms, all modern conveniences garage, etc., rent 900, reasonable offers considered. Apply Mr. JASSAWALA, 49, Warden Road.
C 23106

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE or on HIRE an ARAB BAY HORSE and a decent wire wheels VICTORIA, complete turn-out, reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1037

FOR SALE—Office and Bungalow FURNITURE, consisting of Safes, Revolving Chairs, Typewriters, Tables, Hat Racks, etc. Excellent value. Apply Second Floor, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road.
N R1034

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNG MEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
R1013

BUTTERFLY FANCY SILK SAREES for Indian ladies with silk borders, 5, 6, 7, 8, yds. x 44". Rs. 2 per yard. ZARIDAR SILK TURBAN, 7 yds. x 24" Rs. 11 each. SILK CHADDARS 3yds. x 42" Rs. 8 each. SILK LADIES' STOCKING, Rs. 3 and Socks Rs. 1/8 per pair; SILK MUFFLERS Rs. 1 each, also silks in stock. Travelling agents wanted. AHLOWALIA COMPANY, Ludhiana (India).
T R

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—The following Agricultural Implements, at present in use at the Willingdon Stud, at Sirur, are for immediate disposal:—1 Fordson Tractor, 1 Oliver Furrow Plough; 1 Iron Trolly complete to dimensions with Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" delivery with fast and loose pulleys, footvalves, etc; 1 Ensilage Chaff Cutter, 1 Chaff Cutter; 1 McCormic Mowing Machine with Raking Platform; 1 McCormic Cotton King Disc Harrow; 2 Disc Harrows; 2 tooth Harrows; 2 Spring Tooth Harrows; 2 Spike Tooth Harrows; Army Transport Bullock Carts—2 complete and 2 without poles, 6 pairs wheels and 4 axles for same; 1 Galv. Iron Horse Water Cart with 2 pumps and 2 filters, 2 Indian Seed Drills and Harrows; 3 Oat crushing and 2 Barley crushing Hand Machines; 2 Turnwrest Ploughs; 1 Straight Furrow Plough; 1 Bellow; 15 Pick Axes (new); 3½ dozen Powrahs (new); 1 dozen Helves; 3 Spring Balances; 1 Blow Lamp; 1 Anvil; 2 Pipe Cutters; 1 Hand Drill with sixty drill points; 1 fifty gallon Iron Drum; 1 sixty gallon iron Drum; 45 four gallon Iron Drums, 8 four gallon Tin Drums; pipes of various sizes, etc., etc. Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, THE WILLINGDON STUD, Sirur, near Poona, or Messrs. J. Crawford and Co., 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K 23120

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 209 of 1924.

MURARJI SURA and others ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HAWABAI, widow of Ahmed Ajam Hoosein Mansoor and another ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All that piece or parcel of land or Government Ground with the messuages tenement dwelling house or chawl, standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Mohalla, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 5955 and 5956 and Street Nos. 20, 24, 85 and 95 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1041-1047 and New No. 8222, Old Survey Nos. 2060 and 2059 and New Survey No. 726, Cadastral Survey No. 276 of Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement 205-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Khatri Jamatkhana and on the South by the Banian Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SURVEYOR and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 8 and 9, Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23115

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 897 of 1925.

(1) MANILAL HARAKCHAND, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Telhara, District Akola; (2) SUKHLALJI HOWSILALJI, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Balapur, District Akola; (3) DAMODAR BAPUSHA, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Yeola, District Nasik, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Jain Shwetamber Community other than the Defendants ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) LALBHAI TRICUMLAL, and (2) RAMANLAL LALBHAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on busines under the name and style of Bechardas Manchand at Kharakuwa, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members,
of the Jain Shwetamber Community.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Tarsporewalla in Chamber on the 25th day of March, 1925, herein, notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed on benalf of themselves and all other members of the Jain Shwetamber Community other than the abovenamed Defendants have filed in this Honourable Court a suit against the aforesaid defendants Lalbhai Tricumlal and Ramanlal Lalbhai carrying on business under the name and style of Bechardas Manchand at Kharakuwa outside the Fort of Bombay, claiming from the said defendants a sum of Rs. 13,742-8-9 belonging to the temple of Antharikssha Parasnathji Maharaj at Shirpur in Akola District (Berar and Central Provinces) mentioned in the plaint herein and interest and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment and praying for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the 4th day of May 1925 is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 31st March, 1925.

(Sd.) MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

True Copy.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

23133 20/4/25.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th April, 1925, at 12 noon (S. T.), in the Hall of the Association, to transact the business specified in the original notice.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
DULERAI V. DESAI,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st April 1925. C23134

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI ABUBACKAR TAHER MAHOMED has entered into an agreement with MISTRY MAHOMED BAWLA for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our Office at 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground tenure, situate on the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Board at Memonwada Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement an area of 359 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 87 registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3097 and Cadastral Survey No. 1508, Mandvi Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2417(1), Street No. 563 to 573 and bounded, on or towards the East by plots Nos. 44 and 45 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Dorabji Dossabhoy Bhivandiwala, on or towards the West by Memonwada Road, on or towards the North partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Sitaram Keshav Bole and others Trustees and Managers of the Maruti Temple at Old Nagpada and partly by plots Nos. 44 and 45 and on or towards the South partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Joosab Habib Mistry and partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Abdulla Hussein and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1925.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C23132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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NOTICE

WE beg to announce that Messrs. NADIRSHAW, Printer and Co., of Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, are appointed SOLE AGENTS for our Essences all over India.

SHANNON CHEMICAL WORKS.
R1042

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.
A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be revaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own hand writing with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th March, 1925. 23095

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Inspectresses of Schools, Mandalay and Moulmein, Burma.

1. Qualifications required:—
Distinguished British or Indian University qualifications.

2. The appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis for a period of one year on an initial pay of Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 75 per mensem Burma Allowance plus Rs. 50 per mensem Overseas pay (Overseas pay being admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.) The appointments are likely to be included in the I.E.S., (Women's Branch) at an early date. The pay and conditions of that service are given below.

3. The pay of appointments in the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) is Rs. 400-25-850. Above this scale there is a selection grade for which all members of the service are eligible, rising from Rs. 900 per mensem to Rs. 1,050 per mensem. Officers appointed to the service also receive an Overseas pay of Rs. 50 per mensem if they are of non-Indian domicile and a Burma Allowance rising from Rs. 75 per mensem on the minimum pay to Rs. 135 a month on pay plus overseas pay of Rs. 1,100 per mensem. The appointments are pensionable.

4. Officers already in Government service appointed to the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) receive as initial pay an amount made up of pay plus Overseas pay which is a multiple of Rs. 25 next above the pay that they are drawing at the time of appointment.

5. In addition to the pay and Overseas pay stated above, Officers of non-Indian domicile are granted second-class return passages four times during their service when proceeding out of India on furlough.

6. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health Secretariat, Rangoon, (not by name), so as to reach him not later than the 1st May, 1925.

J. CLAGUE,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health.

Dated, Rangoon, the 30th March, 1925.

23062

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,723 KEGS EACH OF 28 LBS. OIL PAINTS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1925, at 2/30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Poonsey Devsey and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Pioneer Indian Oil and Paint Works, Ltd., the mortgagors at their Godowns at Motisha Gulley, Byculla, opposite Police Station.

About 815 kegs each containing 28 lbs. Red Oxine of Iron.
About 421 kegs each containing Green paint.
About 206 kegs each containing yellow cream.
About 272 kegs each containing stone colour.
About 909 kegs each containing Distemper of different colours.
About 10 kegs each containing Black.
About 10 kegs each containing Musk.
About 55 kegs each containing Red Oxide.
About 1,025 kegs each containing White Paint.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1925.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

As SATURDAY, the 25th April is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PAPERS.

Under instructions from Mr. Goolam Hussein Ahmedally, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th April, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Husonali Abdulali's godown Block No. 6 Grant Building, the following stock of paper belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally

About (180) bales of cream red double foolscap 24/28 and 32 lbs. printing paper double demi 35/40 and 50 lbs. double Royal printing paper 40 and 50 lbs. ledger paper demi 23 and 25 lbs. handsmade paper foolscap and Royal, etc.

The abov elot is open for inspection between 3 and 5 p.m. on the 24th instant, FRIDAY.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH APRIL AT 2/30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of April, 1925 at 2/30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsch" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable household furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, crockery stands, writing tables, book cases, large and small tables, single and double bed steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 COILS OF ROPE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Seth Johnson and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following:

3 Coils of Rope.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "PEARL" LYING ON MALET BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the Authority vested in them by Section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE AND Co., will sell by public Auction at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1925, at Malet Bunder Steam Launch "Pearl" (with her machinery and tackle, apparel and furniture) (of which the Tukoji Power Steam Navigation Company is the Registered owner.)

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE AND Co.

"READ YOUR FUTURE"
Complete course of Mesmerism and Hypnotism including the secret-method of telling future events most wonderfully by the Indian Yogis. Price Rs. 1-8-0 only. Each query Rs. 2. To fix your longivity Rs. 5/- only. Wonderful answers. Appreciated by Europeans Lawyers, Barristers and High Court Vakils, etc. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P.O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh; No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. DR. L. CLERC Mad. Co., Haverstock Rd., N. W. 5, London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK!

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.

"PRICE OF PLEASURE"

FEATURING THE TWO POPULAR STARS

VIRGINIA VALLY

NORMAN KERRY

She longed for THE life of New York —a young handsome cavalier gave her the taste of that life! But what she had to pay as the—

"PRICE OF PLEASURE"

The Programme includes the International News.

To-Night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

The Gorgeous, the Sumptuous, the Mighty Amazing

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

Production—for this one week only!

"HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

featuring

LON CHANEY

PATSY RUTH MILLER

NORMAN KERRY

ALL THE 12 PARTS COMPLETE

TIMINGS:

TO-DAY, 5-45; 8; 10 p. m. (S. T.)

As there are no side pictures, please come in time.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Owing to the length of programme there will be three shows daily 5-30, 8, & 10-30 P. M.

Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.

Great change in the prices.

Rs. 3, Rs. 2-0, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

Madan Theatres Ltd.,

a towering spectacular photoplay with strong box office stars!

"TOORKEY HOOR"

in 14 sensational Reels.

Including with an alround casts:

MADAN'S Next Picture.

Coming:—SHANTA.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday 22nd April 1925 at 8-30 (p.m.)

MUKANAYAK

SPECIAL FOR AMAVS HOLIDAY

Thursday, 23rd April, 1925 at (3 p. m.))

NAND KUMAR

SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY

Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

EKACHA PYALA.

Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

SWAYAMWAR.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.

"THE WAY OF A MAN"

A SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF

FRONTIER LIFE!

PIONEER PERILS!

AND

INDIAN FIGHTS!

See this throbbing, thrilling romantic epic of the early West.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE' EXCLUSIVE

THE GRAND NATIONAL

1925.

All the Thrills of the Great Steeplechase.

The Race from Flagfall to finish

It took 36 Camera men to Photograph

THE

WORLD'S JUMP CLASSIC

This picture will be part of the Programme

Starting at PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House on APRIL 25th

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Shri Krishna Film Co's.

Super Production

VERNI VASULAT

or

SWEET REVENGE.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL

Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

INDIAN PICTURES CORPORATION'S

MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE

"PAISA-NI-KHUMARI"

Daily Four Shows at:—

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON:—

Sat., Sunday, Amas day and Holiday at 3-30 p.m,

Baliwalla & Homi

BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 21.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..485/87	462½	470 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..445/55		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..428/32		
„ M. G. F. G.	..412/16	412	416
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora.	..460/65		
Nagpur	..465/70		
Katol	..470/75		
Adoni	..468/70		
Sindh/American	..485/95		
Sangli/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..470/75		
Coompta	..485/90		
Tirupur	..525/30		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. F. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 20-4-25	.. 8887000	6287000
„ Yesterday do	.. 9000	12000
Exports to date do	.. 7268000	4896000
Stock at Ports 17-4-25	.. 799000	565000
„ Interior Towns. do	.. 626000	506000
„ Liverpool do	.. 1080000	599000
Visible Supply 18-4-25	.. 3282000	2042000
Quantity in Sight do	13737000	10389000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
14259	2760668	2799458	2818740.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9657	17703

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s. last year—7,99,710 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 16th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	456817	830977	578123
China ..	167212	141265	278870
Japan ..	1101097	1032315	1154531
Coast-Ports ..	22034	43662	34802
Total ..	1747760	2048219	2045586
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	2545	14821	15250
China Japan & Coast ports ..	43657	32044	15755
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-13-0	22-0-6	68-0-0	

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 1/2 up and 9/6 down for old and new crops respectively while Liverpool was 14, 15, 14, 13 up for May, July, October and January respectively. The drought in the Western part of the American belt is still un-relieved. Every day that passes without drenching rain enhances the seriousness of the position.

The local market is quiet and steady at Rs. 470 1/2/71 and Rs. 462 1/2/63 for July/August and April/May Broach, and nominally Rs. 412 and Rs. 416 for Bengals.

Ready Cotton. There was a good demand yesterday, especially for Broach, other descriptions being comparatively dull.

Sampin closed this morning 1.30 down, .20 up and, .10 down, the rates being 308.20 315.80 and 314.90 for April, July and October.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3.30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach A/May Rs. 463 1/2 July/August, Rs. 471 1/2. Bengal May. Rs. 412 July, Rs. 416.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th April 1925.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000.	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable etc.,	16,63,27,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,50,77,000	
	21,82,04,000	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,50,39,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,96,93,000
Bills Discounted	1,49,68,000
Bank Premises	51,74,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,32,15,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	9,01,15,000
	21,82,04,000

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

Ready and Forward Markets both have ruled steady to-day, with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,000 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready. Rs. 18/2 Per Cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 13/4 Per Cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment. June Sh. 17/8 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. July, Sh. 17/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, July-Aug- Sept. Sh. 17 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 17 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/15/6 per Cwt.

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Shipment March Sh. 15/6 Per Cwt.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 21.

full-pressed Baleses	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	In Last year
Khandesh	384	275,056	332,762
Central India ..	1,174	303,353	284,643
Barsi and Nagar ..	627	181,310	177,823
Hyderabad-Gaorani	84	91,587	96,803
Berar	436	533,546	583,159
Central Provinces	281	245,151	233,919
Total Oomras ..	2,986	1,630,013	1,709,109
Dholera	2,960	142,677	137,815
N.W. Provinces ..	....	128,689	120,391
Rajputana	354	59,297	70,501
Sind-Punjab ..	50	344,453	296,152
Broach	5,217	364,184	274,248
Coompta & Dharwar	1,457	52,420	100,335
Westerns-Northerns	1,032	37,853	43,840
Coconada	.. ..	926	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	10,722	15,773
Persian	192	3,729	5,353
American	.. ..	9,062	....
Egyptian and African	.. ..	33,126	25,027
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.. ..	3,487	819
Total ..	14,259	2,760,668	2,799,458

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th April. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,216	456,817	830,977
Japan & China ..	6,950	1,268,309	1,173,580
Coast Ports ..	.. ..	22,634	43,662
Upcountry by Rail.	.. ..	9,657	17,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	.. ..	46,202	57,638
Total ..	9,166	1,803,619	2,123,292

WHEAT.

London. Apl. 20.

Barletta Russ—63 1/2 lbs Apl./May sellers 59/9.

Rozaria Santa Fe—64 lbs. Apl./May sellers 60/3.

TONE:—Dull—Easier.

Australian Apl./May sellers 58/6

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 60/-

Sift Red Karachi Apl./May value 59/-

TONE:—Dull—Easier.

Two Club Calcutta Apl./May value 60/6.

Cargo Victorian Sailer February Bill Lading Paid 57/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 16. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	63 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 7 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	45 0 0	6 4 0
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 7 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....
Jira	16 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 7 0	
Wheat, Sept.	8 11 0	
Linseed, May	13 6 6	
Linseed, Sept, ..	13 12 0	

METALS.

Engish best Selected Copper £62 1/2.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60.

Copper Braziers £78 1/2

Yellow Metal 7 9/16

Hard Spelter 30 nominal

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

London, Apl. 20.

Tin Block £234 1/4

COPPER.

Bombay, April 17.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Jopper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 8 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..	..	56 8 0
„ „ to 1 ..	..	55 12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		65 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 ..	..	64 12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2	..	64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4	..	65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand ..	.. No. 14 1/2	0 13 0
Kilachand ..	.. No. 20 1/2	0 15 0
Gurbhubai ..	.. No. 12 1/2	0 12 8
Elphinstone ..	.. No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Shapurji ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Trikamdas ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara ..	.. No. 10 1/4	0 12 0
Shapurji ..	.. No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Light-house ..	.. No. 6 1/2	0 10 9
Japan ..	.. No. 40—1	1 5 3
„ ..	.. No. 42—2	1 6 6
„ ..	.. No. 20	1 0 3
„ ..	.. No. 32	1 4 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	1 1 6
Textile	1 1 6
Century	1 1 0
E. D. Sasseen	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 0
Swan per lb.	1 6 3
Finlay per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sasseen per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 3
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:— ..	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 4 9
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 5 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5171:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 4 8
Hindustan	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 4 3
Textile	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 3

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 21.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 17th April to 20th April, 1925 ..	41138	30323	+10815
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 20th April 1925 ..	2760668	2799458	—33790
Shipments for the bi-week from 17th April to 20th April, 1925.			
United Kingdom			
Continent ..	5796	11263	—5467
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	24863	16116	+8747
Total	30659	27379	+3280
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 20th April 1925			
United Kingdom ..	35012	123632	—88620
Continent ..	425399	718608	—293209
China	180162	144265	+35897
Japan	1112404	1045431	+66973
Coast Ports ..	23240x	43662	—20422
Total	1776217	2075598	—299381
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	2639	18135	—15496
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	40585	27454	+13131

x Including 9580 bales for U. S. of America

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th April 1925.

Cotton	14259 Bales
Wheat	16878 Cwts
Linseed	36250 „
Rape etc.	4827 „
Gingellyseed	2632 „
Poppyseed	739 „
Groundnuts	3377 „
Castorseed	6839 „
Rice	12853 „
Myrabollams	952 „
Cottonseed	12787 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2558 „
Juwar	106 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	800 „
Coal	702 Tons

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 21.

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards after giving a few falls of rain in Kashmir. There have also been a few falls of rain in Kashmir. There have also been a few falls of rain in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Coorg.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji one inch, Jalpaiguri and Noakhali a half; Mymensingh and Dinajpur three quarters; and Mercara a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam Bengal and Bihar.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches.	29.768
Temperature of Air	86.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.5 „
Dew Point	73.3 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	66% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4 „
Minimum do. do. ..	79.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE,	WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	141 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft in
	Apl.			Apl.		
Tu.	21	10 34	27 6	21	4 3	16 5
		22 34	27 9		16 15	17 7
W.	22	11 10	28 2	22	4 99	16 0
		23 12	27 8		16 55	17 3
Th.	23	11 55	28 5	23	5 12	15 7
		23 48	27 5		17 34	18 1
Fri.	24	12 29	28 4	24	5 43	15 7
		.. ..	..		18 9	18 4
Sat.	25	3 4	28 1	25	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	26	0 37	26 5	26	9 42	16 1
		13 53	27 6		10 19	19 5
M.	27	1 19	25 9	27	7 12	17 0
		14 12	27 0		19 56	20 1

ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Asian Commercial Assurance Co, Ltd., was held on Monday at 2-30 p.m. The business before the meeting was the consideration of two resolutions—one dealing with the reduction of share capital of the Company, while the other was with regard to the changing the name of the Company from the "Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd." to the "Asian Assurance Co., Ltd." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., presided on the occasion.

After the notice convening the meeting was read and the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressed the meeting. He said that the resolutions before the meeting that day were identical with those they had passed in a previous meeting some time in February last. Since it was brought to their notice that there were some technical and legal flaws in the resolutions, they thought it proper to call this meeting and to ask them to pass the resolutions again so that no legal technicalities should vitiate their proceedings in the High Court where they would necessarily have to go. The first resolution asked them to allow them to reduce the capital of the Company according to the Company Act. Although as a rule many companies had the power to reduce their capital included in their articles of association, their Company had not the power and therefore they proposed to include that clause in their Articles of association by amending Article 8 and adding Article 8A to their Articles of Association. The resolutions would then be confirmed at a meeting they would call at some later date, in May next.

Another thing they were asked to do was to change the name of the Company. The word "Commercial" was redundant and they would agree with him that the "Asian Assurance Co. Ltd." would convey to the general public the real nature of the business the Company was carrying on.

Dr. M. A. De Heredia moved:—

(1) That the following be inserted in the Articles of Association of the Company after Article 8, and 8A.—That Company may, by special resolutions, subject to confirmation by the Court, reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular may:—(a) Extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or (b) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability of any of its shares, cancel any paid up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or (c) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company and may if and so far as is necessary alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

The resolution after being seconded by Mr. Maganlal R. Desai, was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. P. Correia then moved:

(2) "That the name of the Company be "The Asian Assurance Company Ltd." instead of "The Asian Commercial Assurance Company, Ltd."

The resolution after being seconded by Mr. Jayakar was declared to have been passed unanimously.

The meeting terminated.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance", March 18):—That "the tape talks and tells the truth however men may deceive themselves or others," is a Wall Street maxim of which we are reminded by last week's cotton market.

Statistically the situation is extremely bullish and in so as the raifall and the sales of fertilizers are concerned the crop outlook is unpropitious. But despite the piping of the bulls the speculators do not dance and at the opening on Saturday the futures market was about 60 points below the high for the week.

To dismiss the apparent inconsistency between the action of the market and the facts by saying that the latter must prevail would be sophistical. Because it is argus-eyed the collective mind is generally wiser than that of the individual and when the course of prices defies the known facts we may be reasonably sure that they do not tell the whole story and that the unseen is at variance with the seen.

The earnest and intelligent student of the cotton problem is in fact likely to become very humble, for unless it is astronomy there is no other fiield of thought in which he will be made so conscious of his mental limitations in exploring the unknown and vizualizing the invisible.

But if his observation is at all acute he will soon come to realize that two sets of influences are always operative. One set has to do only with the supply and demand, present and prospective. The other includes the multitude of extraneous and seemingly unrelated facts and fancies that affect the minds of men and make them confident or doubtful of the future. A rough analogy is to be found in the rotation of the earth upon its own axis and its progress around the sun. The diurnal and the annual movements each produce results that are different.

So it seems to be with the present cotton market. For weeks it has been hanging around the current price level and the entire trade has been acclaiming the strength of the position as the exploited the advance that is to come.

But it hasn't come and the reason that it hasn't come, as far as any reason is discernible, is that we are approaching a period of deflation in which a decline in commodity prices as well as in wages is indicated by history.

The recen advance in the Bank of England rate sustains the view as does the continued export of gold from the United States. The stock market is commencing to sense the significance of the facts. So is the grain market, and it seems idle to hope that the cotton market can be electrified when the air is so humid that all the electricity that can be verbally generated is speedily dissipated.

When and if the predicted cotton famine becomes a fact the hunger of the cotton for the raw material they must have, but mills may lead them to pay higher prices the prices, ike the pleasures of anticipation, are greater than those of realization, and the effect of the threatened scarcity seems to have been already felt because every one admits that it is a certainty.

These are platitudes, but they are also common sense and they are submitted in liew of a detailed restatement of technical coditions that are essentially unchanged.

The exports continue heavy. The Taxas drouth is unrelieved. A Fort Worth friend writes us as follows:

Mr.—of the—Mills, San Antonio, called me over the phone this afternoon and told me that he had taken a ride in Southern Texas yesterday as far as he could travel in a day in an automobile, and that he saw not one single blade of anything green; that he did not intend to mill flour except for cash customers that it was difficult to sell a car of flour for cash in that territory; that he would not sell a car on time in such a drouth-striken territory, and that they had had no rain since last June.

But this letter is from a flour miller and a Dallas cotton merchant counters it by observing that "the drouth in Texas still persists but it should be remembered that it was worse during the winter of 1910 when Texas produced .38 of a bale per acre the following season, showing conclusively that winter rains are not absolutely necessary to good results." The dry goods market is about normal and although our domestic consumption for the first seven months of the season is still 115,90 bales behind last year the Census figures for February are encouraging, being 550,000 bales, or 32,000 bales in excess of February, 1924. It is also reassuring to learn that the aspirations cast upon the staple of the certified stock are undeserved, if the report of the Department of Agriculture upon its own work is to be believed.

The question of whether Europe is buying more than a year's consumption out of this season's crop is being debated in some quarters. Much depends upon the answerer that will be supplied by the figures of July 31. Until that date is nearer any very serious change in values seems unlikely and comparative stability is indicated meanwhile.

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 20.

Para Up River Fine. Spot May/June 19/-

TONE:—Firm.

Plantation First Latext Crepe, Spot May 21/-

TONE:—Closing steady.

London Apl. 20.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Apl/May and May/June @ £22 1/4

Linseed Bombay Afloat Shipment to Hull at £ 22 7/8

Linseed La Plata Argentine Jan/Feb to Hull at £20 1/4.

Rapeseed Toria Shipment to Hamburg Apl/May £22/-

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 113

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 154

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 158 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80
London—Rome Liras 117.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London Apl. 20

Tele Transfers 1/5 7/8 firm.
Bar Gold £4.6.6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/8. Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Fcs Demand.	662
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	118 1/4
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Quiet.

London, Apl. 20.

Prague 161.37
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4
Closing of Tone Silver:—Quiet —absence of support.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loan 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17.77
Christiania	29.36
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	24.76

The Bombay mails of 4th instant were delivered in London in 20th April—

London, Apl. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 9190
Exchange on London in Germany 2011
Exchange on London in Italy 11692

New York, Apl. 20.

Demand Bills 47837.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Pientes 5 per cent 18 5/8

Bombay, Apl. 21.

London Discounts 3 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent
Money Call 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money Call 3 Mos. 5 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £ 76 15/16+1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 67 5/8 unchgd.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 unchgd.

FRIEGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

BULLION.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/15
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/1
Bar silver ready. Rs. 71/6
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/10

London, Apl. 20.

Bar gold ready, £86/6
Silver ready, d. 31/6
Silver forward, d. 31/4

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Expect prices to remain at about the present level.
Sovereigns Ready 13/12/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/13/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Due Rs. 85/8
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1925 Rs. 103
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent. Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs. 97

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BANKS.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

Imperial Bank 1,400, India Bank 73, Central Bank 22/12, Eastern 82xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 422/8, Apollo 13, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 1,105. Century 550, Central India 501/4, Colaba Land 117/8, Crescent 227/8, Currim 440, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 937/8, Globe 45, Gokak 107 Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 381/4, Kasturchand 125, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1,250, Luxmi Cotton 4,975, Madhavarao 50, Madhowji 371/4, Maneckji Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, New Great 342/8, New City 235. Pabaney 312/8. Pearls 543/12, Phoenix 515, Sholapoor 10,500, Simplex 162/8, Swan 1,090, Swadeshi 625, Tata Mill 80. Vishnu Cotton 1,840, Standard 1,550, Premier 70, Khatau 105.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 480, Alcock 142/8, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/12, B. Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ordinary 45, Do deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/4, Shivrajpoor 45, Tata Iron Ordinary 14, do deferred 45, Tata Hydro 940, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Do preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/9.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £ 20 5/8
National Bank £ 46 3/4
P. and O. Bank 11.
Eastern Bank. £6 3/8.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Apl. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta. June/July sellers 17/3
July/Sep sellers 16/7 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Dec sellers 16/11 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct/Dec. sellers 17/0 1/4
Sellers again rather firmer, still nothing doing.

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 20.

Karachi Barley May/June Quoted 3 9/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Apl. 20.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 2 points higher in old crop and 6 to 9 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The tone of the market was very steady. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 29 points up. The market advanced on local buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 20th Inst. as under:—

"General feeling bullish; Texas condition unchanged. Market's action not convincing."

In accordance with lower advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 472 i.e. Rs. 1 1/2 lower than yesturday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses and bazar operators were sellers and the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 470 1/2. On moderate buying by shroffs the prices touched Rs. 471 and after fluctuating within a very nerrow compass the market closed at Rs. 471 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 471 and closed steady at Rs. 472 1/2 on buying buy Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 463 and declined to Rs. 462 on selling by Commission Houses. But again recovered to Rs. 463 on buying by shroffs and the market closed at Rs. 462 1/2 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 411 and Rs. 415 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	464 1/2
" " " July-Aug.	..	472 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	..	413 1/2
" " " July	..	417 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	439	429	414	404
M. G. Broach	495	490	483	471
M. G. Punjab/American	505	495	485	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	463
" " July/Aug.	..	471
Fully Good Bengal May	..	412
" " July	..	416
Good Southerns May/June	..	461

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 21.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
"	Fine M.G.	..	415/20 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G.	..	415/20 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Punjab	Americans MG.	485/95	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	470/75 ..
Nagpur		440	470/75 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	435	460/5 ..
Pulgaon .. "	"	440/45	460/70 ..
Dhamangaon "	"	435	455/60 ..
Amraoti .. "		425	455/60 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	425/430	450/55 ..
Mulkapur	"	400	440 ..
Khandesh	"	405/10	440 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485 ..
"	Fully Good "	..	470/72 ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500/5 ..
Westerns	"	..	460/70 ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505 ..
Cambodia	"	..	530 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

21st April, 1925.

New York Market, 20th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.65	May		24.66	+01
25.00	July	25.19+19	25.02	+02
24.90	Oct.		24.81	—09
24.72	Jan.		24.66	—06

Telegraphic market advices:—Professional market; very steady, July highest 25.27 (2-30 p.m.) lowest 25.02; range .25 points.

Liverpool Market, 20th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.40	May			13.54	+14
13.48	July	13.53+05	13.56+08	13.77	+29
13.36	Oct.	13.44+08		13.50	+14
13.22	Jan.			13.35	+13
Egyptian					
29.36	May			29.55	+19
28.30	July			28.50	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-15 a.m.: No rains, slighly cooler.

(2) Cabled 12-20 p,m,: Market quiet and steady. Drought continues. More disposition to appreciate the seriousness of drought in Texas.

(3) Cabled 5 p.m.: Trade fixing call sales local buying, some straddle selling.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.78 3/8, on Monday 4.79 1/8.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 21.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

	Week ending 18th April. This week	This season	Last season
Into Sight	121	13,773	10,159
Receipts at American Ports	64	8,919	6,268
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:—			
To Great Britain	56	2,375	1,500
To Continent	67	3,941	2,715
To Japan, Cannada etc.	4	948	652
Total	127	7,264	4,867
Worlds Spinners takings of American Cotton	258	11,389	9,000
Liverpool forwardings to Spinners (all kinds)	55	2,358	1,989
VISIBLE SUPPLY:—			
American Ports		799	565
American Counted towns		626	506
Great Britain and Continent		1,857	971
Total		3,282	2,042
Last week		3,491	2,120
Difference on Week		—209	—78
Great Britain Stock (all kinds)		1,080	709

N.B.—Receipts at Ports, Exports and Liverpool forwardings have been adjusted this week.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.

Universal Standard 13.66 quiet.

Mid. American Spot 31.40

NEW YORK 11 A. M.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	24.85
July	25.19
Oct.	25.05
NEW YORK NOON CALL	
May	24.77
July	25.11
Oct.	24.95
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.	
Mar.	24.91
May	24.91

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 20

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.45+.05
July	13.54+.06
Oct.	13.43+.07
Nov.	13.35+.8
Dec.	13.34+.08
Jan.	13.29+.07
Mar.	13.26+.08

Liiverpool, Apr. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.48 —.6
July	13.57 —.6
October	13.45 —.5
December	13.37 —.2
January	13.30 —.5
March	13.25 —.5

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool Apl. 21.

May	30.10 +.55
July	29.00 +.50
November	24.45 +.25
January	23.50 +.25

London, Apl. 20.

Belgium 94.83

Athens unreceived.

Cuban Sugar April sellers 13 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

Apl.	13.49+.14
May	13.54+.14
June	13.54+.14
June	13.54+.14
July	13.63+.15
Aug.	13.63+.15
Aug.	13.59+.15
Sep.	13.55+.14
Oct.	13.50+.14
Nov.	13.41+.14
Dec.	13.39+.13
Jan.	13.35+.13
Feb.	13.32+.12
Mar.	13.30+.12
Apl.	13.26+.13

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Apl. 20.

Apl.	29.80+.20
May	29.55+.20
June	29.00+.20
July	28.50+.20
Aug.	27.40+.15
Sep.	26.15+.10
Oct.	25.55 unchgd.
Nov.	24.20+.10
Dec.	23.70+.10
Jan.	23.25+.15
Feb.	23.15+.15
Mar.	23.10+.15

Liverpool. Apl. 20

Scinde Good	9.95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Omra Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New, York, Apl. 20.

Futures at New York.

May	24.66+.01
July	25.02+.02
Oct.	24.81—.09
Jan.	24.66—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	24.95+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.05—.05
Futures at New Orleans.	
May	23.80—.04
July	25.10+.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/2
Demand Bills 47837.	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 7/8.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 21.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	422-8
Bombay Cotton	477-8-75
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1082-8-1112-8-5
Century ex-divi.	530-52-8-48-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	492-8-97-8-501-4
Colaba ex-divi.	115-17-8
Crescent ex-divi.	230-28-12
Indore ex-divi.	380-82-8-81-4
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi. ..	331-4-45-42-8
Pearl ex-divi	536-4-43-12
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	515
Bharucha	105
Simplex	170-60-63-12
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	590-627-8-25
Pabapi	345-42-8
Fazal	930-25-40
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	83-12
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	362-8-72-8
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi, ...	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8
Alcock	932-8-40
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-4-100-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	75
Bundi Cement	8-8-8
Central E. Mining ..	27-8
Indian Cement	40
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	13-12 14
Tata Steel Defd. ..	43-12-45

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

Apollo Mill ..	11	Morarji Gooculdas ..	2450
Elphinstone ..	28-12	Madras United ..	515
Emperor Edward ..	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4950
Alliance Cotton ..	65	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1840
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	216-4	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	4
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-7	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	13	Sassoon Cotton ..	45
Currimbhoy Mill	430	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand ..	6	Standard Mill ..	1500
Koorla Mill ..	150	Hindoostan Mill ..	975
Kastoorchand ..	125	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	392-8
Khatau Mill ..	110	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	30	Bombay Flour ..	..
Jamshed Mill ..	110	Union Flour ..	..
Jivraj Baloo ..	..	Oriental Life ..	500
Tata Mill ..	160	Emperor ..	420
David	..	New India ..	13-4
Dawn Mill ..	670	Jupiter Ins. ..	6
New City	237-8	Great India ..	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam ..	6-9
Premier	65	Eastern Chemical	172
Presidency ..	65	Port Canning ..	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl.	23-8	" Uganda ..	44
Birla	14	" Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	12
Maneckji Petit ..	2650		

Oct. 24.81—.09
Jan. 24.66—.06

Liverpool, Apl. 20

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

May	13.54+.14
July	13.77+.29
Oct.	13.50+.14
Jan.	13.35+.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 20

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1000
Day's Exports to Continent 2000
Futures at New York.

May	24.66+.01
July	25.02+.02
Oct.	24.81—.09
Jan.	24.66—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	24.95+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.05—.05
Futures at New Orleans.	
May	23.80—.04
July	25.10+.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/2
Demand Bills 47837.	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 7/8.

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, Apl. 21.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"General feeling bullish; Texas unchanged, but market action not convincing".

From another New York friend they have received the following intimation:—

"Market firm with upward tendency. Texas drought".

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May Done £22 1/4

Moderate business at lower rates.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Apl./May sellers £44/6.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net paid 44/9.

London, Apl. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl./May Paid buyers £20 1/4.

Tone:—Easier—Quite trade.

Cottonseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £9 7/8.

Castorseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £23 1/2

Tone:—Quiet.

Rapeseed Toria Apl./May buyers £20 3/4

Rapeseed Ferozepore Apl./May Paid £22/-

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl/May sellers £20/-.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm—Quite trade.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 24.

The s.s. "Ramura" with English mails of April 9 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 25.

The s.s. Kaisesi-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 pm.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 25
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 20
Madras last Passenger	9 45	8 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Iri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Apr 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Apr 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunrise 6h. 59m.
Apr 28 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 29 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 30 Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY RADIO.

A select programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V Wave length 387 metres.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th April to 6 a.m. of 21st April 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths nil. Cholera attack nil, nearth nil Plague attacks 6, deaths 3, Influenza attacks nil death nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 98.
Total Mortality this day last year. 102.

ID-NAMAZ ON ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

Like last year this year too there will be 'Ramzan-Id Namaz' on the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Bombay Municipal Building on Friday or Saturday, as the case may be. The Namaz will begin exactly at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) Arrangements have been made for Namaz sheets water and water pots. Further information will be had from the organizers' camp at the Maidan on the preceding night.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M. A., Principal Bahadin College Junagadh, who has been appointed the Government Felowship Lecturer for the current year will deliver a series of five public lecures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Penevalent Institute, (1st floor), 209 Hornby Road Fort, at 6 p.m., (S. T.) on the 27th and 29th April and the 1st, 2nd and 4th May 1925.

G. P. SAMITI KHADI BHANDAR.

The total salets of khadi upto date is worth Rs. 20,000. Six days yet remain in the limit of reduction in prices, which is upto Sunday 26th inst. Mahatmaji is expected in Bombay on 28th inst. just after the reduction sales will be over. He will have a good opportunity to feel the pulse of Bombayites in their ernestness for Swaraj from the total sales of khadi in Bombay.

To facilitate the purchases, our Bhandar will remain open on Thursday (the 23rd instant and on Sunday (26th instant) and will be closed on Monday 27th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th May, s.s. Ceylon Maru, s.s. Morioka Maru, s.s. Hakodate Maru (All Japan bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th, 18th, and 21st April respectively.

The Clan line s.s. "Urquhart" left Suez morning of 20th inst.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 25th April 1925 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan".

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and Ballard Pietr Station and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day he same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices mentioned below will work as usual (1) Malabar Hill, (2) Girgaon, (3) Byculla, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Colaba, (6) Parel, (7) Cadell Road, (8) Dharavi, (9) Tardeo (10) Bandra, (11) Fort Street Booking Office.

The other Combined Offices will remain closed on that day.

Saturday the 25th April 1925 being a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail closed on that day.

Unregistered Correspondence upto, 11.0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article, From 11.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon on Saturday.

Registered Correspondence upto, 7.0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6.0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3.0 p.m .on Friday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Generalt Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writer's Association) was held on Monday at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria Solicitor's 14. Hummum Street, when Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal presided.

The report showed a membership of 160 including 47 Patrons, 16 Life Members and 97 ordinary members. Out of these 14 were females.

The president in moving the adoption of the report said that the association had not done that amount of work which was expected of it. But hoped that by the help of the new energetic secretary Mr. Phiroze Ratnagar it would do its best for the uplift of the Parsi Writers.

After the adoption of the report the following new Managing Committee was appointed:—Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal (President), Mr. Shapurji K. Hodiwala (Vice-President), Mr. Phiroze R. Ratnagar (Hon. Secretary and treasurer), Mr. Maneckshah D. Mistry, Mr. Bomanji N. Kabraji, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Minocher M. Madan, Mrs. Bapai F. Dalal, Mr. Jehanbax B. Vatcha, Mr. Pestanji P. Kapadia, Mr. Ratanshah K. Dadachanji, Mr. Piroshah D. Mukadam.

The meeting also appointed Mr. Khodabax E. Poonegar as an Hon. auditor. After a vote of thanks the meeting tetrminated.

BAWLA CASE.

MAHOMED SHAFI REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Mahomed Shafi Malik Idam, the approver in the Bawla murder case who had turned a hostile witness was again placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day by Sub-Inspector S. P. Bhatkal.

The approver who has remained in jail custody, ever since the trial at the Police Court will probably undergo further remands into custody. For the present he was remanded into police custody till May 5th.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chairman of the local Convention Sabha, will address a meeting of the Youths of Bombay who desire to offer their services in the propaganda work to be undertaken in Bombay in connection with the Commonwealth of India Bill at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Thursday (the 23rd instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when persons interested in the work are cordially invited.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER CONVICTED.

CHEATING IN PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, yesterday disposed of the case against Franck P. O'Rourke. The accused was an assistant Engineer in the British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Limited, and was tried on a charge or cheating on four different counts along with four mukadums working under him, who were charged with abetment of the offence. Twenty-eight men were separately charged, 26 with cheating in respect of amounts actually drawn by them and the remaining two with attempt to cheat.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that the first accused was employed as an assistant Engineer by the British Ingulated and Helsby Cables Limitetd, in November 1924 on a salary of Rs. 500 per month and was put in charge of the cable-laying section between Wadi Bunder and Kurla, the company having taken the contract from the G. I. P. Railway for the electrification of the harbour branch of the railway. Mr. Kithen was an Engineer and Parker and Dovis were supervisors and D'Cruz and Gospel were time-keepers under the first accused. For the purpose of cable-laying groups of workmen were employed under mukadums. The first accused's office was at Reay Road and it was his duty to engage mukadums and workmen according to the sanctioned requirements of the Cables Company. Every morning the labourers were sent in different gangs under the particular mukadum who had brought them to work at different places between Wadi Bunder and Kurla.

MEN WHO NEVER WORKED.

In the month of December last, the prosecution alleged the first accused dictated twelve names to D'Cruz and gave a slip containing seven more names asking him to enter them in the fair muster roll which was done. When payment for the month of December was made on January 8, it was discovered by the supervisor and the assistant time-keeper that some men who had not worked at all in the company had received payment but as amounts had already been paid they could not do anything. On January 26, 27 and 28 the first accused gave 51 names to D'Cruz asking him to mark them present from 1st to 31st January with 80 hours overtime representing at the same time that those men were working in the Alexandra Dock. D'Cruz reported the matter to Gospel who exclaimed that there was no work going on in the Dock and no men of the names given by the first accused were working anywhere. The prosecution brought up similar other instances of alleged cheating. The total amount paid as wages to the 26 men who had not done any work in the company was Rs. 1,038-14-0.

The defence of the first accused was that the supervisors and the assistant time-keeper had conspired together to bring him into trouble by entering fictitious names in the muster roll and getting those men paid. He pleaded that he was innocent. In the other pleaded that he however admitted his guilt. All the four mukadums and the 26 men pleaded guilty.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment in the first case. In each of the other three cases he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default four months' rigorous. His Worship also convicted and sentenced one of the mukadams to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' hard labour and each of the other three mukadams tot one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, in default two months' rigorous. Out of the 26 men four were fined Rs. 15 and the rest were ordered to be bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour. The two men charged with attempt to cheat were discharged for want of satisfactory evidence.

LABOURER MORTALLY CRUSHED.

Khandu Kushna, a labourer abed 40, was unloading cotton bales from a lorry on Monday at Victoria Docks. At about 5 p.m. as the coolie was stooping down to carry one of the bales, Patel Bawa who was in the lorry and who helped to remove the bales, pushed a bale without giving any warning. The result was that the bale fell on the coolie with terrific force and crushed him. Bhandu began to bleed and in a short time succumbed to his injuries.

The body was removed to the Morgue where an inquest was held on Tuesday. A verdict of death due to fracture of skull caused by the falling of a heavy bale which was pushed by Patel Bawa, who in the opinion of the jury had committed a rash and negligent act.

"DIED OF HEART FAILURE."

JURY'S VERDICT IN JUHU TRAGEDY

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle concluded the inquest on Tuesday touching the death of James Pennock, Secretary, District Grand Lodge, Bombay. The jury returned a verdict of death due to heart failure while he was having a bath in the sea at Juhu.

Mr. Alfred Grovell, Inspector Marconi Wireless Company, said that he knew the deceased. He was trying to have a snap of the deceased and his friends who were in water. They were then knee deep in water. The next time he again tried to snap them but as the sea was rough and they were waist deep in water he was not successful. The witness then went to put the camera in the motor car.

Mr. Wifred King said that the deceased was his step-father. He did not turn for a considerable time. As far as the witness knew the deceased had no reason to commit suicide.

Mr. Moreshwar Vishwanath Pradhan, Special Second Class Magistrate at Santa Cruz, who held an inquest at Santa Cruz, over the deceased's body said that on receipt of information from the D.S.P., Bandra that a European met with his death at Juhu, he went there and held an inquest and they brought in a verdict of death due to heart failure. To the Coroner, witness admitted that he did not know whether he had powers to hold an inquest. In answer to another question of Rao Bahadur Athavale the witness said that he did not take down the evidence himself at the inquest but he simply signed the statements brought to him by the police officers.

After going through the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict recorded above.

EPILEPTIC'S FATAL FALL IN WELL.

A verdict of death due to accidental fall into a well while in an epeliptic fit was brought in by the jury at an inquest held over the body of Mora Rama.

The mother of the deceased in her evidence stated that her son was aged 25 years. He was a prey to epilepsy for the last five years, as a result of which he could not get a job. He was living with her at Agar Bazar, DeLisle Road. As usual he went to fetch water to the well and fell into it accidently. She received information that he had fallen in the well. She got him removed in an unconscious state. He died subsequently.

MASON'S FATAL FALL.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Aziz Nadirshah (24), a Mason.

The evidence showed that the deceased was working as a mason on the terrace of the Parsi Building on Byculla Club Road. At about 5-45 p.m. as he was working on the water tank he suddenly fell down from a height of 30 feet and had his skull fractured. The police were informed and before the police arrived on the scene, the man was dead. The body was removed to the morgue.

A verdict of death from accidental fall was brought in.

A WORRIED YOUTH'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B.N. Athavale touching the death of Pratapraj Pranjivan (25) a Gujarati Hindu.

The brother of the deceased said that the deceased was living with him at Tamba Kanta. A few days ago he received information of the death of his cousin. This seemed to have preyed on the deceased's mind and he took the poison which ultimately resulted in his death.

A verdict of death due to the deceased's drinking carbolic acid, while in a worried state of mind was returned.

MILTON KUBES DISCHARGED

CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Wilfred King, a cotton broker and proprietor of the Skating Rink applied for the issue of a notice against Mr. Milton A. Kubes the famous middle weight boxing champion to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for cheating him in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,500. Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant while Mr. Sopher appeared for the defendant.

The complainant's case was that in March last a Mr. Cama advanced the sum in question to the defendant on the strength of a pronote and on the understanding that the defendant would pay the sum by instalments of Rs. 500 each from the earninge of his boxing contects. The complainant stood surety for the defendant after enterig into an agreement with the defendant that he would pay the instalments out of the receipts at the Skating Rink. During the complainant's absence in England, however, the defendant collected in all about Rs. 7,000 as receipts on account of the contests but failed to pay the instalments as agreed.

After hearing arguments on both sides the magistrate held that no case was made out against the defendant of any dishonest motive and discharged the notice.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS.

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Industrial Mill Company, Ltd., was held this afternoon Mr. J. A. Kay presiding. The resolutions already circulated to the shareholders for accepting the resignation of the firm of Messrs. C. H. Jugjivan and Co., of their office as the agents of the company and appointing W. H. Brady and Company, Ltd., as managing agents of the company in their place and for making consequential and other alterations in the memorandum and articles of association were confirmed as special resolutions.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

TO VISIT BOMBAY NEXT MONTH.

The Bombay public have some thing to look forward to in the visit of Harmston's Circus next month. This is the biggest European circus on world tour at present. The circus is not unknown to the public of this city, having visited Bombay more than once in the past. Though the last visit took place some ten years ago, the name of Harmston has never faded from public memory, for the simple reason that the show has always proved the biggest as well as the most uptodate of its kind. One never felt the least bored at a Harmston show, for the members of the troupe as well as the menagerie always managed to keep themselves trim and the programme was always fresh and full of interest from beginning to end. It goes without saying that when the circus comes to Bombay the public will find some additional novel and startling features in its programme. The circus, it may be stated, remains under the old proprietorship.

PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this letter I shall show how increased prices do not justify the large enhancements of revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer, Kolaba, to be introduced in the Alibag Taluka, Section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which I quoted fully in my last letter, expressly lays down that in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, regard shall be had to *the profits of agriculture*. Mark the words italicised. It is not a mere rise in the prices of agricultural products, but it is the profits of agriculture that will entitle Government to demand a fair share of them in revising assessments. In the first place the very high percentage of increase in prices assumed by the Settlement Officer is not correct. In paragraph 20 of his report to the Collector of Kolaba on the proposed enhancement, Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., the Settlement Officer, gives the following comparative prices of unhusked rice which is the chief product of the Taluka:—

Period	Average price per maund Rs.	As.	P.
1849-59	0	12	0
1860-69	1	12	0
1870-79	1	12	0
1880-91	2	0	0
1892-1901	2	1	4
1902-11	2	7	1
1912-22	3	10	10

From the table given above Mr. Hood takes Rs. 2 per maund as the pre-revision settlement price, and finds that the average price of the last ten years is 84 per cent. above the pre-revision settlement average. It will however, be seen from the same table that during the first 20 years of the expiring settlement. that is, from the year 1891 right upto the year 1911, the average increase was only 4 annas 2,5 pies or 13.15 per cent. above the pre-revision average (1 anna 4 pies multiplied by 10 equal 13 annas 4 pies, and 7 annas 1 pie multiplied by 10 equal 70 annas 10 pies. 84 annas 2 pies divided by 20 equal 4 annas 2.5 pies or 13.15 per cent.) This percentage for the first 20 years together with that for the last 10 years gives only 36.6 per cent. as the average increase for the 30 years of the expiring settlement above the pre-revision average. (13.15 by 20 equal 263, and 84 by 10 equal 840, and 1103 divided by 30 equal 36.6). I would demur to accept even this percentage of rise. The great rise in prices occurred only during the last European War, and has continued to fluctuate ever since owing to recurring scarcities and famines. In 1920 there being great scarcity in Malabar, the traders of that province paid very high prices for unhusked rice of the Alibag Taluka, but the profits generally filled the coffers of local traders, who had purchased the corn at much lower prices and stored it. Owing to such fluctuations the average price for any decade of years will be considerably higher than the actual average, and should therefore, be accepted with some reserve. It is not unlikely that the present prices which have risen so high on account of special causes, may shortly fall. Mr. Hood himself states that "since 1916 prices have been rather abnormal and have not yet perhaps settled down." Mr. B. C. Bird, M. B., E. B. C., Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in the July (1924) number of the Agricultural Journal of India, writes: "It is likely that prices of agricultural products will be reduced again to what they were before the war." Again the average price Rs. 3-10-10 per maund given for the decade 1912-22 is likely to be the average price of superior kind of rice, as unhusked *Kolamba*, the best rice of the Taluka sells at Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 and rarely at Rs. 4 per maund. In the Alibag Taluka, however, the greater part of the rice grown is only of an inferior kind the average prices of which range from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-12 and very rarely to Rs. 3. When this fact is taken into consideration, the percentage of increase in prices during the last 30 years will dwindle down to a much lower figure and the profits of agriculture will be much more limited. Mr. Hood nevertheless thinks that it will be perfectly justifiable to assume that the average price of the next 30 years will not be below Rs. 3 per maund, and accordingly proposes to raise the assessment by 33.17 per cent. It is not easy to understand how conclusions can be based on doubtful prospective gains for the purpose of revising assessments. One would expect that the profits accruing from agriculture during the expiring settlement period should alone be considered, and when calculations are made on this basis the average increase in the profits is, as has been shown above, not very far from the proposed enhancement. Even supposing that the average increase in prices during the last thirty years has been nearly 37 per cent. and bearing in mind that rice is the only product of thet Taluka that need be considered, can we reasonably say that Government will be justified in demanding more than 33 per cent. out of it? I shall later on show that Government have already exacted during the last 30 years considerably more than their proper dues from the poor landholders.

Since the first revision settlement the agriculturists have had to carry on the work of cultivating their lands generally at a loss. I shall mention several specific instances to prove this in my next letter. Meantime I cannot do better than reproduce here the concluding portion of my letter appearing in "The Times of India" of 1st March 1916. I then wrote:—"It will be well to note here how increased prices have affected the agriculturists. Year after year since the revision settlements of the various talukas, in the Konkan districts I have been pointing out through your columns how irregular and insufficient rain has been the cause of diminished output of all kinds of crops. During the last twenty years we have had very few normal years. Prices of all the necessaries of life have increased, and agriculturists, who have to depend solely on the produce of their fields for everything, have found it very difficult to make both ends meet. The increase in the price of the produce of their fields has hardly been able to compensate for the loss in diminution of produce, as they cannot spare much to sell. They have also to meet the increased cost of cultivation and of living and the expenses for repairing field boundaries and removing earth from fields. All these circumstances will have to be taken into consideration at the time of revising the assessment".—Yours, etc.,

R. L GHARAT.

Avas, April 20.

EX-OFFICER MINKOFF.

KILLED BY POLICE WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

SOFIA, April 20.

The ex-officer Minkoff, the Communist leader, who was alleged to be the principal conspirator in the plot against Government and to have placed the infernal machine in the Cathedral, was killed by police while resisting arrest.—Reuter.

REQUEST FOR INCREASING ARMY JUSTIFIABLE.

INTER-ALLIED MISSION'S DECISION.

PARIS, April 20.

Before deciding Bulgaria's request for permission to increase her army by 10,000 the Conference of Ambassadors submitted the technical aspect of the question to the Inter-Allied Military Mission. The latter specially met for the purpose, and reported that Bulgaria's request was justifiable.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

12 KILLED AND 73 WOUNDED ON SUNDAY.

LISBON, April 20.

12 persons were killed and 73 wounded in the course of yesterday in connection with the revolutionary outbreak. The country is quite calm.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA AUDEECHYA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HALVAD (KATHIAWAR), April 15.

Under the auspices of the 18th Sessions of the All-India Audeechya Brahma Samaj at Halvad, the first sessions of the above conference was held on the 11th and the 12th instant, with Mr. Venishanker G. Bhatt in the chair. In opening the sessions which was well-attended Messrs. J. B. Dave and G. Upadhyaya, the President and the Vice-President on behalf of the Reception Committee accorded their heartfelt welcome to all present and delivered their speeches explaining the significance of such conferences. Mr. Venishanker G. Bhatt, the President then addressed the audience. He dealt at length with the problems of student life.

Among the resolutions passed by the Conference was one favouring the establishment of a central body under the name of "Audeechya Students Union" (sangha) for the development of the students. Another resolution recommended students to refrain from attending marriage ceremonies of a girl under 12, a youth under 18, a man above 40 and a remarriage of a man despite the existence of a wife as well as to refrain from participating in caste-dinners to abstain from tea, coffee and such addictions and to observe Swadeshism. The Conference appointed committees to organise its work.

Official and Personal

It is understood that Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Political Agent to the Governor-General in Travancore, has been summoned to Ootacamund during the Viceroy's stay there. —A. P.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Bundi visited Rishikul, Hardwar on the evening of the 20th April. The Maharajah donated Rs. 2,000 for the Ashram expenses. The Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister U. P., also visited the Rishikul the previous evening. He donated Rs. 100/-.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Agent to the Governor-General in the Madras States, arrived at Ootacamund on Tuesday to interview His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibulla, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday morning by the Madras Mail. Sir Mahomed will stay at Kumara Park as State Guest and on 23rd instant he will return to Madras.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Madras have decided to apply the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to the tribe of Boyas, a predatory class suspected of dacoitics and burglaries.—A. P.

The Taxation Committee arrived here and will begin sitting from the 21st instant.—A. P.

A Mayavaram meassage says it is understood that remissions of kist for the current fasli to the extent of Rs. 90,000 have been granted to that taluk.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

GOVT. TO TAKE OVER CONTROL ON JULY 1.

INDIA AT INTERNATIONAL RY. CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, April 20.

As has already been announced, the Railway Board will take over the working of the G. I. P. Railway from July 1 next. Arrangements for the transfer of control are well advanced and there will be no change in the present organisations and no alteration in the train services on the date when the transfer takes place.

It is expected that in accordance with a decision previously arrived at the Allahabad-Jubbulpore line will be transferred from the E. I. Railway to the G. I. P. Railway administration in October next. The amalgamation of the O. and R. Railway with the E. I. Railway is not likely to be effected before June or July.

The Railway Board's Bridge Sub-Committee which is at present sitting in Simla is examining certain important technical questions relating to the effect of impacts on bridge structures. It is one of the four permanent committees established by the present Railway Board which sits from time to time to examine and report on technical questions connected with railway equipment. The other committees are the Sub-Committee on track, locomotive standardisation committee and rolling stock standardisation Committee. Important work has recently been done by the track sub-committee and the rolling stock committee is at present dealing with the standardisation of wagons and coaching stock underframes. These committees have been constituted in accordance with the Railway Board's new policy of progressive standardisation as a continuous process and it is expected that by means of this organisation Indian railways will be enabled to keep pace with modern improvements while adopting more and more standard equipment.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The International Railway Conference which has been an annual event for some years past will be held this year in London at the end of June. The Conference will be of more than ordinary interest as this year marks the centenary of the opening of the first railway in England. The Stockton and Darlington Railway delegates to the conference will pay a special visisit to Darlington where the centenary will be celebrated.

The Government of India will be represented at the Conference by Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir Ernest Bell, Government Director of Railway Companies in London and Mr. A. J. Chase, Director of Mechanical Engineering with the Railway Board who is now on leave. Each Indian railway is also nominating representatives from amongst the officers who will be on leave in England this summer and the Indian delegation will thus be a strong one.

The proceedings of the Conference are of a highly technical nature, relating to railway equipment, methods of working, traffic problems, etc.; but it also affords valuable opportunities of interchange of ideas between railwaymen of all countries. Indian railways have special problems of their own and while their representatives will no doubt obtain new ligh on some of these problems they will carry with them experience which will be of value to others at the Conference.—Associated Press, Special Service.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1925.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

The tone of their press-communiques suggests that the authorities of the N.-W. Railway are not only misleading the public but also deceiving themselves. They seem to be so inebriated with power that it requires a hammer-knock on their head for them to recover perspective. The superior and seclusive manner in which they treat a serious situation must now give place to sober reckoning. The strike began in the early part of April. So tiny was its beginning that the Agent explained it as a case of contumacy among Indian subordinates who were, he took care to add, also illiterate. In a spirit of love, as Mr Chadband would say, he snipped at the little speck of trouble, but it has developed through sheer mishandling to the stage of intimidation and wholesale dismissals. Though the first symptoms were trivial, the stolid egregiousness of the authorities made its presence felt. There was a lock-out in the Loco shed at Rawalpindi; a small episode, but the authorities should have localised it with a prompt and generous enquiry into grievances. Discretion was the better part of valour, especially if we remember that the subordinates of all grades were seething with discontent. The railway-workshop-men next struck work when the Agent sang the solemn refrain about the traffic remaining unaffected. Even now the dislocation in the Punjab and in Sind does not deter him from improving every communique with the bob-tail about the traffic being unaffected. Rawalpindi, Kundian, Khanewal, Malakwal and Lahore were soon affected. The Karachi railway union followed suit but after due notice. There are now nine thousand men involved in the Labour sector. It will be observed that in none of the communiques is there any description of the grievances of the men. The Associated Press is rather conservative in the doling out of news and we have neither clue nor credence as to the manner in which an enormous force of fresh substitutes are being recruited. The authorities are probably broad-casting sturdy news for the reassurance of the public. We are certain that a strike controlled by well-tried leaders like Mr. Miller was preceded by a formal submission of grievances. The situation is as curious as it is exasperating.

We are, however, indebted to the "Tribune" for a meagre account of the grievances of the men. There is the fundamental complaint that they are underpaid. The administration carries on its business with a high hand and there are constant cases of injustice to the subordinate staff. To the affluent capitalist the grievance about harsh treatment may seem vague, inexact, almost vulgar; discipline must be maintained. The matter cannot be thus dismissed where the human element has to be considered. A railway official at Lahore has written to the Press on the imposition of fines "wrongly inflicted and stubbornly upheld." Further the men allege the prevalence of unjust dismissals and reductions, invidious promotions and the existence of hostile feeling towards the members of the North-Western Railway Union. These are allegations that will bear scrutiny, and were we in the place of the Agent we would have welcomed an opportunity of testing them in the presence of the men's representatives. It is further alleged that "every rule that exists on the North-Western Railway for training, promotions, salaries, etc. for the men of the Loco Department has been violated." The railway official, who has thus volunteered to speak on behalf of the men, says that "he can prove *every* word by the written testimony of railway records which warrant an immediate enquiry." If the previous allegation is criticised as vague, the undertaking to prove the case from the records of the railway company itself ought to stir the authorities into appropriate action. When trouble was brewing at Rawalpindi, the Agent should have pledged himself to an enquiry into the grievances. He did nothing beyond recruiting blacklegs and emitting communiques. Compulsory arbitration in an industrial dispute is not part of the law of this country, and when capitalist interests and Government prestige are merged the difficulty becomes formidable even in the case of the breakdown of a public utility service.

The Agent should now refrain from brave gestures which are no substitute for sane and considerate steps of conciliation. No offer of enquiry or reparation has been made by the employers. The assurance that all is well is as nauseating to the public as it must be unconvincing to the passengers. The Agent probably imagines that his placid communiques will enable him to keep himself on good terms with the public. He is thoroughly mistaken; even if the traffic is maintained, the hard lot of 9,000 men and their dependents will draw sympathy and any settlement at their sacrifice will be no settlement at all. At Lahore, the Agent issued the ultimatum that Loco men who failed to resume duty on Monday noon were to be dismissed. The bulk of them ignored the familiar fulmination of employers and the Agent is inclined to "dismiss" them in instalments. Four hundred men were dismissed; as Boy Scouts would call it, the event represents the one good deed of the day. At Karachi, 1,247 men have been dismissed. As the people who hold out proceed on the programme laid down by the Union, the dismissals would really mean the expulsion of members of the Labour Union. According to the workers, members of the Union were being ill-treated in petty peace-meal fashion; now their combined stand enables the authorities to get rid of the pestilential fellows at one sweep. It is to the credit of the men that no cases of violence have occurred. Indeed their temper is so peaceful that the atmosphere is not at all conducive to the usual tale of horror and sabotage. Though the strike in some stations is of the sympathetic kind, the whole body of workmen have grievances. For the present the Agent should call for a truce agreeing on the unconditional resumption of working and promising the appointment of a committee, shared by the men, to discover just causes of discontent. Prospects of peace will be marred if "dismissals" are flaunted or if the men are victimised. The responsibility of the strike rests upon the authorities who discredited the grievances of the men even when they offered to prove them by the evidence of the officers themselves. Possibly the remorseless testimony of the records tempted them to assume a high and mighty attitude, but why should the men suffer because of the drift and short-sightedness of their employers?

GERMAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To persons unaware of the technical procedure of the Presidential election of the German Republic, the sudden emergence of General Von Hindenburg as a candidate for election may seem surprising. The election, under the Weimar constitution, is by plebiscite with a proviso that if no candidate obtains more than half of all the votes cast, there is to be a second ballot in which all the former candidates and even new ones can be put forward. On the 29th March, it may be recalled, the plebiscite was taken and though Dr Jarres headed the poll he failed to obtain an absolute majority of all the votes cast; hence the second election which is to be held on Sunday next and which will really be the decisive one. The Right Parties have nominated General Hindenburg as their candidate partly because they perceive that Dr. Jarres is unknown over the greater part of Germany and so failed to realise their expectations at the first election, and partly because they are afraid of a plan of concentrating all Republican support—whether Socialist or Democratic—on the Centre Party candidate Dr. Marx. It will be remembered that the Socialists ran their own candidate at the first election, but this splitting of the Republican vote does not preclude the possibility of a Coalition in the final round. General Hindenburg's choice is due as much to the reverential esteem in which he is held by the German nation—no warlord since the Kaiser's departure is a more popular figure in Germany—as to the popular feelings of exacerbation and indignation caused by the British refusal to evacuate Cologne; but it implies also that the Nationalists are not now averse to forcing a straight fight on the issue of Monarchy versus the Republic. It is quite likely that Hindenburg's standing for presidentship will intensify the struggle between the Republican and Monarchist forces, particularly because of the absence of any candidate on the progressive side of the qualities of the late President Ebert or of the military renown of Hindenburg. Nor, despite the zealous protests of innocence on the General's part is there much doubt that the Monarchists will utilise his presidentship to pave the way for a Monarchist *putsch*, though it does not follow that the Monarchy will be established immediately; yet since the German Constitution gives large and undefined powers to the President, the success of a reactionary candidate may be dangerous. However, Germany's choice of her head is her own domestic concern and the Allies, who have done everything to strengthen reactionary forces there, should neither dabble in her internal affairs nor make panicky gestures because events do not always please them.

Notes of the Day.

In Bureaucratic Manner.

Recently Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, deprecated the imitation by the Baroda public of methods of agitation prevailing in other regions or of measures and institutions obtaining outside. This passion for regional purity and originality did not, however, prevent the Baroda Government from copying the obnoxious Press Act of British India, itself modelled on an Austrian measure, and from amending it again after the precedent set by the Government of India. But even in enacting this new measure, the Baroda authorities, despite the Dewan's wise counsel, have faithfully followed the example of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy in ruthlessly discarding constitutional usages and regulations for their own convenience while tirelessly preaching the sermon of "law and order" to the people. It appears from the "Nava Gujarat" that the Baroda Government have added a provision empowering the Executive to stop a Press under certain circumstances which existed in the old Act that has been substituted by the new measure but was not included in the original Bill nor discussed in the Dhara Sabha or Legislative Council early this month. This enabling section was surreptitiously introduced though such a course was inconsistent with the well-established convention which entailed on the Government the obligation not to alter a Bill in any important manner without the sanction of the legislature. The method of legalising a reactionary provision liable to be abused by a popularly irresponsible bureaucracy which constitutes the Darbar in our Indian States is only less objectionable than the purpose of the provision itself. Mill, in his powerful plea for the toleration of opinions, suggested that even cranks should have freedom since while nine cranks out of ten are harmless idiots, the tenth is of greater value to mankind than all the normal men who seek to suppress him. But where there are no traditions of popular freedom and no constitutional weapons for vindicating the rights of the subjects, such a ban as the provision contains serves only as an instrument for the persecution of frank criticism and inconvenient opposition. The right to think wrongly is a precious human privilege and the most effective way to make healthy opinions prevail is not to repress but to permit freedom of thought and expression. It is time the Baroda Government dispensed with such a Tsarist power over the press.

A Judge's Training.

Sometime back Mr. H. J. Antia, a retired Deputy Collector, who is Honorary First Class Magistrate of Bandra, had before him a case in which the Police prosecuted Mrs. Jackson, a local resident, of driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner, which led to a boy being knocked down and injured. The case was tried in a summary way. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence, sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and suspended her license for one year. The case came up before the High Court on an application by the accused, and that Court reduced the fine to Rs. 75, the amount awarded to the injured boy as compensation, and deleted from the record the order of the Magistrate suspending her license for a year. In passing the sentence, the Magistrate had remarked that he had to deal with several cases of reckless motor driving in Bandra and that he felt that the only remedy to stop these offences was to inflict deterrent fines when the offences were proved. It is notorious that there is a good deal of careless and even reckless driving in Bandra and it cannot be said that a fine of Rs. 200 is by any means too heavy a sentence for an offence which resulted in serious injury to a human being. The High Court, by confirming the sentence, though with the fine reduced, has endorsed the Magistrate's finding that the accused was guilty of the offence of rash driving. We are unable to find any justification for the criticism that the Magistrate, a retired official of considerable experience, had not dealt with the case in a judicial manner. Nor are we able to understand the relevancy of the *obiter dictum* that his remarks led one to think that he had never driven a motor car himself. If the suggestion was that of inexperience, it should have been added that he never ran over anybody either. Is it necessary that Magistrates who have to try cases in which motor cars are concerned should first qualify themselves as motor mechanics and drivers? On that basis, a race-dispute must be settled by judges who rose from the ranks of jockeys. We cannot help thinking that the reflections on the Magistrate are unfortunate. No self-respecting man will accept the often thankless position of an Honorary Magistrate if he be liable to be condemned without a hearing by superior authorities.

Congenital Bunkum.

A contemporary on Monday came out with a hysterical attack upon Honorary Magistrates as a class and on the Bandra Magistrate in particular, based upon the remarks of the High Court in the case. Our evening contemporary has constituted itself the sole arbiter of "the conditions of civilised life" in Bombay. The terms in which it has attacked the Bandra Magistrate for doing what he believed to be his duty, however, show that the journal has yet to learn the art of civilised criticism. But the choicest part of the critic's comment is contained in the following sentences: "His (the Magistrate's) description of a four-seated Rover as "a large car" suggests that the poor man has never allowed his eye to alight on the advertisement columns of a newspaper. Perhaps the advertisement columns of the newspapers he reads are reserved only for patent medicines." Honorary Magistrates must henceforth make it a point of reading the advertisement columns of our very modern contemporary. Advertisers "within its territory" may also benefit by this hint.

Juveniles in Penal System.

One of the tests of a good prison-system is the treatment that is meted out to juvenile offenders. Even those virtuous citizens, to whom nearly every proposal of prison reform is anathema, since they cannot bear to think of any method by which the prisoners would feel less actively miserable, admit the need of a differential treatment for youthful offenders. Our prisons are so conducted at present that a youth punished for some lapse is almost certain to harden into a confirmed criminal, being at an impressionable period of his life and huddled as he is with habitual convicts. Though all prisons should be reformatories, having as their object the prevention and cure of crime rather than the wilful infliction of suffering, reformatories are devised and conducted specially for juvenile offenders. Of this kind is the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution whose annual report for 1923-24 has been recently published. In his speech on the occasion of the annual prize distribution at the Institution last month, Sir Leslie Wilson observed that the boys should remember that it was an industrial and reformatory institution and that their presence there was intended not as a punishment but as an opportunity for learning some useful industry and reforming their behaviour. The advice was admirable but it was directed to the wrong quarter. It is not the boys but those who administer the Institution that should have been reminded of the fact that they manage not a jail but a home. Unfortunately, our reformatories bear the common defects of our penal system. With high walls—erected, as Oscar Wilde said, "lest Christ should see how men their brothers maim"—and with an internal organisation closely akin to that of a jail, our reformatories are a set of miniature prisons as though meant for budding criminals. The reason is that the Superintendents of the reformatories are anxious to prevent escapes by boys; as a result there are few escapes no doubt—the David Sassoon Institution had 12 during the last years—but the result is attained at the cost of the development of a sense of freedom and responsibility and corporate life among boys.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

But no good reformatories are possible so long as its occupants are distrusted. In England, detespite numerous abscondings, no severe restrictions are enforced or massive walls erected in reformatories. In fact, in the United States and in Holland, the system of open air prison has been successfully tried with a huge farm, without walls in a vast tract which looks from a distant like a summer camp. There is no season why youthful offenders should not be surrounded with healthy, natural conditions, put on their sense of honour and their self-respect cultivated instead of instituting a system of mistrusting and suspecting. As an example of the needless manner in which a reformatory is made to resemble a prison, we may cite the statement in the Report of the David Sassoon Institution that "every boy on admission has his hair clipped." While even some prison authorities in Western countries have dispensed with this superfluous badge of humiliation, an institution which is meant to reform boys can surely discard such practices which while being a stigma on the boys do not materially help the enforcement of discipline. A welcome feature of the method of preserving discipline in the Institution is that it is sought to be maintained by positive rewards for good conduct rather than by mere punishment for bad behaviour. Except that, in some cases, such "honour system" encourages spying and tale-bearing, unless the authorities are careful, it acts as an incentive to the good impulses of boys instead of merely repressing the vicious ones. In addition to literary instruction, the boys are taught diverse handicrafts such as carpentry, cane weaving and tailoring and the management proposes to make further extensions of the workshops. The attempt made by the Institution to keep in touch with old boys is in the right direction; for the inexperienced youth, after his temporary detention, feels uncomfortable in his new sphere of employment and not seldom becomes a social wreck having no one to advise and help him by kindness and guidance. The Sheppard After Care Auxiliary Home, now transferred to the Salvation Army, is taking care of boys who have no homes or friends. Social workers can here usefully step in and perform a valuable service by filling in the gap.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

II*

A resort to the policy of obstruction was thus finally decided upon and I accordingly moved the total rejection of the demand under the first head Customs when it came up on 10th March. In doing so I relied upon the principle of "grievances before supplies" and after referring to the constitutional results which flow from the application of the said principle in England and other free countries, I explained the position in India as follows: "We in this imitation Parliament are doing something in imitation of the real right of the people's representatives. This has only one result, namely, to bring it to the notice of Government that so far as we are concerned we have taken the strongest possible step that was open to us. It may be our misfortune, but is not our fault that it falls flat and we cannot give effect to the motion as it is given effect to under the rules which prevail in free countries". Mr. Jinnah did not take part in that debate and gave no indication whatever that he differed from the principle relied upon by me. On the contrary by recording a silent vote for my motion after the speech I had made he fully identified himself with the principle of obstruction and refusal of supplies in the existing state of the country. My motion was eventually carried by 63 to 45, the Nationalist Party voting for it *en bloc*. Mr. Rangachariar had then left for England. The next motion taken up was Mr. Patel's for total omission of demand under "Income Tax" and was carried by a bare majority of one. The third motion was Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's total omission of the demand under the head Salt. At this stage Messrs Ramchandra Rao and Madan Mohan Malaviya approached me and suggested that we should not continue wholesale obstruction. Mr. Jinnah was with them, but while holding that we should not carry our obstruction any further, he made it quite clear that if I insisted on continuing the obstruction he would go on voting with the Party so long as he remained a member. I expressed my inability to agree to any change of policy without a clear decision by the requisite majority of the Party to that effect. It was then that Mr. Jinnah uttered the historical phrase "then we must submit to be led to the slaughter house" which was repeated by Mr. Patel in the last Delhi session. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya abstained from voting on this demand, but Messrs. Jinnah and Ramchandra Rao voted for the motion. Unexpected support came from other quarters and the motion was carried by 62 to 53. The last vote for the day was taken on the demand under the head Opium and the Nationalist Party again as a whole negatived it by 62 to 57, Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya having once more allowed himself to drift with the current. It was now past 8 p.m. and the Assembly adjourned to the next day.

"Mistake of My life."

I had scarcely left the Assembly Chamber when I received Mr. Ramchandra Rao's resignation in writing from the membership of the Nationalist Party and the Secretary of the Party received four or five notices from other Non-Swarajist members intimating their intention to resign if the policy of obstruction was adhered to. I issued an emergent whip calling a meeting of the Nationalist Party at 9 p.m. to consider the situation. The meeting was attended by a large number of Swarajists, but only four or five non-Swarajist members were present. Messrs. Jinnah, Ramchandra Rao, Madan Mohan Malaviya and other prominent Non-Swarajists did not attend. The Swarajist members as a whole and some Non-Swarajists also were strongly in favour of continuing the policy begun that morning. In view, however, of the resignation already received and those threatened and the inevitable dissolution of the Nationalist Party if we decided to continue that policy I pleaded earnestly with the members present to save the Party from premature death. In a weak moment I advised them to take the first day's obstruction as sufficient to establish the principle. It was only in deference to my personal appeal that a majority of the members present agreed to adopt the course suggested by me. It may be some consolation to Mr. Jinnah to know that he does not stand alone in making mistakes. I confess that I made the mistake of my life when in my anxiety to save the Nationalist Party I relaxed the programme and thus subjected the Swaraj Party to the long drawn agony which followed. There were mutual felicitations next morning and I made the statement on the floor of the House already quoted in part by Mr. Jinnah. I cannot however understand how Mr. Jinnah has come to the conclusion that the principle which was maintained by that statement was "the principle of protest against the constitution and condemnation of the policy generally of the Government" as distinguished from the policy of obstruction and refusal of supplies. The principle that I claimed to have established was the one that I had relied upon in my speech of the previous day. What I said was "in speaking yesterday on my motion for total omission of the first demand, I made it perfectly clear that we

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous article in the series appeared on 20th instant.

SENSATION IN SPORTING CIRCLES

JACOB AND FYZEE SUSPENDED.

SEQUEL TO HELMORE TEAM'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, April 20.

A sensation was caused at Roehampton Club on the first day of the tournament when Jacob Captain of the All-India Davis Cup Team, was informed that the Lawn Tennis Association had suspended him from all play in the tournaments and matches until further notice. This is a sequel to the Helmore team's visit to Paris when the Association called upon a number of well-known players for explanation of their acceptance of the hospitality of the Paris Tennis Club.

A. H. FYZEE SUSPENDED.

A. H. Fyzee who visited Paris with Jacob has also been suspended by the Association. An official statement says these two players not having given the required undertaking by the appointed date to deposit their share of Paris expenses with the Association, they are suspended from playing in open tournaments in Britain until the Council of Association shall otherwise decide.—Reuter's Special.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

WON BY BRISL.

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of the race for Great Metropolitan Stakes:

BRISL 1
CREWE 2

SUDHA and IMPRUDENCE dead heated for third place.

Starting Price: 8 to 1 against Brisl, 100 to 6 against Crewe, 10 to 1 against Suddha and 10 to 1 against Imprudence. Sixteen ran. Won by short head Two lengths between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

LINCOLNSHIRE PROBABLES CHANGES

LONDON, April 21.

The following changes in the jockeys of the Lincolnshire probables are announced:—(Mignault (Dines), Greek Bachelor (Sirett) and Fair Charlotte (Marshall).

Peter Pan is an additional probable and will be ridden by Caldwell.—Reuter's Special.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROBABLES.

LONDON, April 20.

The following are the City and Suburban probables:—Sansovino (Weston), Parth (O'Neill) Tapin (Donoghue), Verdict (Beary), Condover (Lister), Mr. Bliss (Eliott), Baton Rouge (Pryor), Evander (Wragg), Dorsay (R. Jones), Ragout (McLachlan Junior), Cockpit (G. Richards), Mignault (Smirke) Waygood (K. Robertson), Greek Bachelor (Jockey not yet nominated), Brimstone (H. Leach), Fair, Charlotte (Sirett), Mademoiselle M. (A. Berry).

BETTING.

Betting: 5 to 1 against Tapin, 13 to 2 against Cockpit, 8 to 1 against Verdict, 9 to 1 against Sansovino, 100 to 8 against Baton Rouge and Mr. Bliss (taken and offered) 100 to 8 against Evander (offered), 100 to 6 against Condover (offered) and 20 to 1 against (taken).—Reuter's Special.

OOTY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES TO CLOSE ON 22ND.

OOTACAMUND, Apr. 20

Preparations for Ootacamund races which commence on 2nd May are nearing completion. The course looks beautiful, thanks to the heavy rains that have fallen last week and a very successful meeting is expected. Final entries will close on the 22nd inst. Among the stables already arrived at the station are those of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Ahmed Azami, H. R. Gegg Baker and Orchard. Several jockeys also have arrived, amongst whom are Bullock, Afridge, Calder, Black and Raymond. As usual four Bookmakers are expected. Major Hale will act as handicapper, Major Warden as starter and Newman Saunders as judge.

The Ootacamund Horse Show will be held at the Race Course on 4th May and judging from the number of horses and polo ponies seen every morning on the polo grounds, the entries are expected to be satisfactory. The Polo Tournament for the Ootacamund Challenge Cup will begin on 5th May and several teams are expected to compete.—A.P.Special.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 20.

At Ring Blackfriars, in a 15 round boxing contest for £100 a side and purse of £750, Phil Scott, ex-fireman Heavyweight beat the Cruiserweight champion, Tom Berry, on points.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

VISITS BOMBAY ON 28TH.

5-WEEKS' BENGAL TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

Mahatma Gandhi has arrived here after visiting Navsari and Broach. He has not had any further attacks of fever since Wednesday last but is feeling rather weak. He has cancelled his two days' programme in Dholka taluka and intends to go to Tithal tomorrow for four days' rest. He proceeds to Bombay on the 28th instant to attend the foundation ceremony of the All-India Cow Protection Sabha. The Mahatma will start on 29th instant by Nagpur mail on a five-weeks' tour to Bengal.—Associated Press.

REACHING CALCUTTA ON 1ST MAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mahatma Gandhi wires from Sabarmati: "Had malarial fever. Am better now, Hope to reach Calcutta 1st May, Nagpur Mail. Gandhi."

RIGHT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

EXTENDED TO WIRELESS DIFFUSION OF WORKS.

PARIS, April 20.

The Juridical Section of the International Wireless Congress has resolved that the right of intellectual property recognised by the International Convention at Berne applies to wireless diffusion of all intellectual works.

The Congress also approved of a series of recommendations by which specific wavelengths will be assigned to amateurs in different regions with a view to obviate confusion caused by a similarity of wavelengths. The Sub-Committee suggested the following wave-lengths:—

Europe—metres 115 to 95, 75 to 70 and 47 to 43.

Canada:—120 to 115 and 46 to 41.5.

United States:—85 to 75 and 41.5 to 37.3.

The rest of the world:—96 to 85 and 37.5 to 35.—Reuter's Special.

BARMAT SCANDALS SEQUEL.

HOEFFLE DIES IN HOSPITAL.

BERLIN, April 20.

"Hoefile who was arrested in connection with the Barmat scandals died shortly after his removal to hospital from prison.—Reuter.

The following Reuters telegram, dated Berlin February 11th, throws further light on the subject:—

Hoefile who was Minister of Posts in the Marx Cabinet and had resigned from the Reichstag as the consequence of allegations that he was implicated in the Barmat affair, has been arrested following cross-examination by the public Prosecutor based on the statements of officials of the Barmat concern and on suspicion that he was trying to get rid of incriminating documents."

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, April 20.

In the rugby union, to-day, Plymouth beat Gloucester by 13 points to 8.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 20.

The following are the results of football matches played, in the League to-day:—

SECOND DIVISION: Chelsea 1, South Shields 1;

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION) Plymouth 2, Reading 0.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Indian Football Association was held this evening. Sir Ewart Greaves was reelected President. The following were elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing season: T. Lamb, H. E. Medlycott, G. M. Webb, F. James, F. De La Nougerede, F. Popularise, G. Brand D. N. Guin, J. Bagchi, P. Gupta and T. Roy.—Associated Press, Special Service.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The following are the results of to-day's Beighton Hockey Cup matches:—

Jaimalpur beat Police by two goals to one.

Customs and S. W. Borderers drew, the score being one goal all.

E—B. Ry. beat Jamshedpur Electricals, by one goal to nil.

The Measurers beat the Town by two goals to nil.—Associated Press.

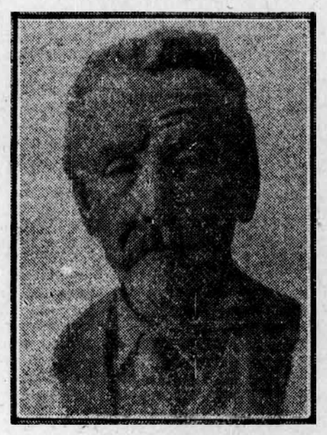
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SOVIET DECLINES

INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

GENEVA, April 20.

M. Chicherin has informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that the Soviet Government declines to participate in the International Conference for the control of arms and munitions assembling here on 4th May on the ground that the question involves interference of the League of Nations in Internal affairs of the Soviet.—Reuter.



M. CHICHERIN

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH.

ALLEGED RESULT OF REFLE FIRE.

LONDON, April 20.

A Colonial Office communique states that British aeroplane crashed and was totally burnt, its two occupants being killed, as a result, presumably, of having been brought down by rifle fire from the ground in the course of punitive air action in the Beledsimjar area against the Yezidi Chief who thrice refused to attend conference summoned to settle the rival claims for the supremacy of himself and another Chieftain.—Reuter.

SPANISH AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN.

PILOT AND OBSERVER BURNT TO DEATH.

MELILA, April 21.

In the course of a reconnaisance flight over the rebel villages a Spanish aeroplane was shot down from a great height. The pilot and the observer were burnt to death.—Reuter's Special.

POWERFUL BEACON-LIGHT FOR AEROPLANES.

VISIBLE FOR 500 MILES.

PARIS, April 21.

A 1,000 thousand million candle-pocer revolving light-house of Mont Afrique near Dijon has been lighted for the first time. It is very powerful and is meant primarily for aeroplanes flying between Paris and Algiers. Lights will be visible on a clear night for 500 miles. Brussels, Frankfurt and Milan are within their range.—Reuter.

EX-METROPOLITAN OF INDIA DEAD.

MOST REV. R. S. COPLESTON.

LONDON, April 20.

The death is announced of the Most Rev. Reginald Copleston.—Reuter's Special.

The Most Rev. Reginald Stephen Copleston was born in 1845. He was Fellow and Tutor, St. John's College, Oxford (1869-75), Bishop of Colombo (1875-1902), of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India (1902-13).

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

DUKE OF YORK'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

LONDON, April 20.

The Duke of York, as President of the Empire Exhibition, has issued a message appealing for fullest public support to the Exhibition. The message says the Exhibition aims to complete, in 1925, the educational work for Empire unity and Empire trade so well begun in 1924. The task of showing fresh aspects of our great heritage has been taken up with vigour and enthusiasm, and the new picture of the Empire will be even more vivid than the old.—Reuter's Special Service.

WANTED—COMMON PLATFORM.

'EXPLORE ALL AVENUES'

MR. JINNAH ON PARTY DIFFERENCES.

A representative of the "Free Press of India" interviewed Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, for a detailed exposition of the policy of the Independents in the Assembly and for a statement of his own views in regard to the present political situation.

The Independents, said Mr. Jinnah, are as ardent nationalists as the Swarajists, but they recognise the limitations of their position. The Swarajists have also recognised the limitations of action with the legislature in the enunciation of their new policy at Calcutta when they met in conference in August 1924, and abandoned their programme of uniform and consistent obstruction and wrecking. What difference have arisen are mainly due to the desire on the part of the Swarajists to transgress the limits of their own newly declared policy and embark upon a policy of obstruction for obstruction's sake. This inconsistency in the Swarajists' mentality can only be understood in the light of the party's ever present anxiety to bid for popularity by taking up seemingly more heroic positions than the Independents when, in fact, their actions are calculated to defeat their own purpose.

As regards constitutional reforms, Mr. Jinnah is emphatically of opinion that we are passing through a very important phase of our political life. British minds are exercised over the Indian question sufficiently to have induced the Secretary of State for India in a Conservative Government to summon the Viceroy for a conference on the Indian policy. This is an indication that the Government are reconsidering their policy towards India in all its aspects. At this stage it is highly desirable that leaders of all parties should explore the avenues of united action on a common platform and take every step to impress the British mind that in spite of all the seeming differences between the various parties in the country, national opinion is united in its demand for a radical revision of the present constitution. The Minority Report of the Reform Enquiry Committee offers a suitable basis for the formulation of the minimum Indian demands. The main feature of the Minority Report is not its suggestion of a Royal Commission or any other agency, but the broad outlines of constitutional advance recommended by it. "Personally," said Mr. Jinnah, "I am indifferent to the *modus operandi* by which we arrive at a common scheme of constitutional reforms." Following is the interview:

CHIEF OBSTACLE.

Q: Is it not a fact that there are no fundamental differences in the declared policy of the Swarajists and the Independents in regard to their attitude in the Assembly towards the Government, and, if it be so, will you kindly explain as to how differences have developed in regard to actual translation of the common policy into action?

Ans: The only material points, on which the Swarajists policy differs from the Independents are:—

1. The policy relating to the 'refusal of supplies' whenever possible until the constitution is revised, and,

2. The non-acceptance of any office in the gift of the Crown.

The Independents are not opposed on principle to the 'refusal of supplies' and the question of acceptance of office in the gift of the Crown does not directly arise in the Assembly. The Independents are as much determined as the Swarajists to resist Government in all its actions calculated to injure public interests and to promote all constructive proposals calculated to help the progress and welfare of the people. The differences that have arisen between the Swarajists and the Independents are mainly over the introduction of the policy of obstruction for obstruction's sake in spite of its being contrary to the declared policy of the Swarajists themselves.

A policy of indiscriminate obstruction is intelligible. Similarly also is a policy of discriminate opposition and co-operation as national interests may demand. The Swaraj Party having abandoned obstruction should out of loyalty to its own declared policy, be governed in its actions in the Legislature by a scrupulous consideration of the merits and demerits of the measures coming before them for consideration. The Independent Party have tried to translate this principle into action and they have given the Swarajists every co-operation in carrying out this policy, but the Swarajists professed to have abandoned total obstruction and yet brought to bear upon the questions that came before them the mentality of obstruction for its own sake. This has been the chief obstacle to a wholehearted co-operation between the Swarajists and the Independents. The Swarajists may rely on the co-operation of the Independents on all occasions in which the merits of the issue under consideration demand opposition to Government. The Independents, I submit, have been as true as the Swarajists to national interests, national honour and national self-respect.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION OF OBSTRUCTION.

Q: Is not the difference that you make between the mentality of obstruction and discriminate opposition and co-operation a difference without distinction?

Ans: No. The acceptance of obstruction implies that we are prepared to forego benefits that may arise by co-operation with Government. It also involves a repudiation of the limitations of the constitution which governs the Legislature. Discriminate op-

(Continued on page 10.)

RETURN THEM BACK.

FORCED OUT COUNCILLORS

MR. DAS'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued the following appeal:—

"The nomination papers of Sreejuts Anil Baren Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitter have been signed and will be filed with the Returning Officer in due course. These stalwarts of the Swaraj Party are burning to serve the country but the bureaucracy stands in their way. It is up to the electors of Bankura and Noakhali to send back Anil Baran and Satyendra without a contest and thus demonstrate without any fear of contradiction that whatever the Government may think of Anil Baran and Satyendra the country looks upon them as patriots who have been incarcerated not for having committed any offence of violence but for having committed the offence of fearlessly serving their country. For myself, I have no doubt that no Bengalee will come forward to oppose either Anil Baran or Satyendra. It is for Bankura and Noakhali to translate my sure expectation into reality.—C. R. Das".—A. P.

MR. C. R. DAS.

TOUR TO EUROPE CANCELLED?

MADRAS, April 21.

It is stated authoritatively in political circles here that Mr. C. R. Das has decided to abandon his intended health tour to Europe and that he would instead recuperate his health at Ootacamund, the summer capital of Madras.—"Free Press of India."

A PRISON LETTER.

LIFE IN MANDALAY JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Sj. Puranchandra Das, a regulation prisoner at Mandalay jail writes to a friend:—

"Perhaps you have by this time come to learn that I have been transferred to the Mandalay Central Jail, where the great Tilak once lived. The poetic halo centred round the walls of this massive structure was irresistably attracting me to this goal which has been sanctified by the august presence of the Lokamanya. More about it when we meet.

"I was informed about two months back that a letter to me from you had been withheld for "Public Safety" by the censor. I cannot conceive at the highest stretch of imagination how "Public Safety" can be at stake by a piece of information supplied to a man in chains. Further comment is needless. I have read in the columns of newspapers of the change of dates of the B. P. Conference and the oppositions and criticisms thereon. You can see in your minds' eye with what anxious suspense I am awaiting the news of the success of the session. I know you all are leaving no stones unturned to make it a success, worthy of the fair name of our district. I won't write anything more on this score as the handy expression "Public Safety" is dangling over my head like damocle's sword and any injudicious expression of thought may make an end to all my troubles of writing. I have been purging blood in enormous quantity daily from piles. Still I must admit that my health is properly attended to by the medical officer of the jail. You need not be anxious for me."

MR. MONTAGU'S STATUE.

RT. HON. V. S. S. SASTRI OPENS ON 14TH MAY.

MADRAS, April 20.

It is understood that Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri will unveil the statue of the late Mr. E. S. Montagu at Bombay on the 14th May next.—A. P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. AVARI & A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

Nagpur Municipal Elections for Ward 7th were held on April 16th last. Seth Poonamchand Ranka, one of the leading Congress workers, was one of the eight candidates. Mr. Manchershaw Avari, the well-known Congress worker, who was on the spot helping him in exerting his influence over the masses commanded wholesale response from the voters. Mr. Varma, City Magistrate, who was the Polling Officer there, ordered Mr. Avari and others to clear off. The order was considered to be illegal and Mr. Avari in order to vindicate the rights of citizenship refused to obey it. The Magistrate asked for police help, but Mr. Avari would not move. All this agitated the voters in Seth Poonamchand's favour.

It is rumoured that a criminal case is to be filed against Mr. Avari by the Government. Seth Poonamchand and Waghmare are declared elected.

PRINCE RETURNS TO LAGOS.

LAGOS, April 20.

After 1,400 mile train journey to Kano and back, which came off without a hitch, the Prince of Wales returned, this afternoon, to Lagos, looking quite fit. He congratulated the Acting Manager of the railway line and also train officials. The Prince's arrival marked the climax of general enthusiasm, 100,000 people being jammed in streets for three miles. The Royal party motored under extremely difficult conditions, as through a sea of human beings.—Reuter's Special.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

WIDE-SPREAD CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

VICEROY APPROVES GURDWARA BILL.

LAHORE, April 21.

Information has reached here that Lord Lytton has given his approval to the Gurdwara Bill which will shortly be introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council by Sardar Tara Singh a non-official elected Sikh member.

WIDESPREAD CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

A serious situation has arisen in the Punjab as a result of the outbreak of cholera amongst the pilgrims attending Katas fair in Jhelum district. It appears that shortly before the commencement of the fair a slight outbreak of cholera which was not reported at the time occurred in the town of Pind Dadan Khan and that the infection was conveyed to Katas by an inhabitant of this town who developed cholera at Katas on April 12, the day following the fair. When the pilgrims dispersed to their homes they carried infection to the villages and the disease is now reported from the districts of Jhelum, Sargodha, Jhang, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Mianwali andt Muzaffargarh and small outbreaks have occurred in Find Dadan Khan, tehsil of the Jhelum district and Phalia tehsil of Gujrat district.

A severe epidemic of cholera is also prevailing in Kashmir and there is some reason to fear that following the abnormally early onset of cholera in the Punjab the disease may become widespread in the province during the ensuing hot weather. Realising the gravity of the situation the officers of public health department are taking adequate steps and special precautions to guard water supply and detect occurrence of suspected cases more especially amongst pilgrims returning from Katas and are isolating the diseased persons. A thorough disinfection is being carried out and preparations are also being made to combat future outbreaks.—A.P.

HONOUR TO LORD RAWLINSON.

FUNERAL SERIVICE AT ST. MARGARET'S.

LONDON, April 21.

The body of Lord Rawlinson will be brought ashore from the destroyer at the Portsmouth dockyard on Thursday afternoon in the presence of the naval and military chiefs of Portsmouth and the Southern Military District and taken to London on Friday morning. The Funeral Service will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminister on Saturday morning at eleven and will be attended by Lord Birkenhead and Sir W. Birdwood.

After the service the military funeral procession will proceed to Waterloo *en route* for Trent in Dorsetshire, where the interment will take place privately.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER SHORTAGE BEFORE LONG.

SUPPLIES TO LONDON DECREASING.

LONDON, April 21.

The rubber dealers of Mincing Lane are talking of rubber shortage before very long. Statistics show that the supplies of rubber to London are decreasing by a thousand tons a week. The anti-restrictionists declare that the increased consumption of rubber is alone responsible since the reduction in the output of the British plantations is more than equalled by the increase in the Dutch output.—Reuter's Special.

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAM

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Results of the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination held at Allahabad in January last published here show that the following candidates were successful in order of merit:—R. A. Gopalswami (Madras), B. R. Tandan (Punjab), O. Pulla Reddi (Madras), Sisir K. Sen (Punjab) and K. V. Kalyanasundaram (Madras).—A. P.

S. S. "CARNARVONSHIRE".

PORT SAID, April 20.

Divers report that there is no apparent damage to the hull of the "Carnarvonshire." The steamer has finished reloading for proceeding on her voyage.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, April 21.—The lists for the Madras Electric Supply loan closed at 2-30 this afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

H. M. S. "Effingham" a cruiser of 9,750 tons which was laid down in 1917 at Portsmouth underwent steam trials to-day. The vessel will be commissioned as the flagship of the East Indies station.—Reuter.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

AGENT'S FRESH MOVE.

SURRENDER OF QUARTERS DEMANDED.

LAHORE, Apl. 21.

A communique issued to-day by the Agent, North Western Railway regarding the strike says:—

At Lahore and Karachi the position is much the same as yesterday. There are a few more absentees at Sukkur. About thirty per cent. of workshop staff absented themselves on 20th, but there are less absentees to-day. Most of the shed staff at Sukkur Loco Running Shed and a proportion of those at Kotri Shed have left duty. The situation at other stations is either the same of improving. All train services are being maintained. After careful consideration and in the interests of the travelling public it has been decided that absentees from work must surrender their railway quarters where these are required to accommodate men working the train services.—A. P.

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

DELHI COMMITTEE AGAINST STRIKE

SIMLA, April 21.

Report has been received of a meeting held in Delhi on the 18th by the Delhi Divisional Committee of the North-Western Railway, a recognised union, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. W. De Mellow, station master at Ambala protesting against the conduct of Messrs. Hali, Miller and Khan in organising a strike which was not legal and constitutional and observing that these persons were not the real and accredited representatives of the recognised union. The meeting resolved to warn all the railway staff against the strike which was bound to lead them to ruin and to appoint deputations to visit the big centres on the railway for the purpose. At the same time the meeting requested railway administration to give a patient and considerate hearing if the strikers were to represent their grievances through the recognised union.—A. P.

LUCKNOW PAPER MILL STRIKE.

250 REFUSE TO JOIN WORK.

LUCKNOW, Apl. 21.

The strike at the Lucknow Paper Bills has broken down completely. Most of the men have rejoined work unconditionally. About 250 refused to join work at all, and new recruits have replaced them.—A. P.

U. S. COTTON CROP.

SAME AS LAST YEAR'S.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Frederick Tomlinson, President of the Manchester Cotton Association has returned from two months' visit to the United States, where he was the principal British delegate to the Washington Cotton Convention. He expresses the opinion that this year's cotton crop in America will not exceed last year's, as was confidently predicted and said generally. He thinks there will be a bigger crop of the Mississipi, but an equally big deficiency in the west failing immediate rain.—Reuter's Special.

SURPLUS OVER ESTIMATES.

REICH'S REVENUE RETURNS.

BERLIN, April 21.

The Reich's revenue returns for the year ending 31st March last show a total revenue of 7,000 million marks, which is a surplus of 2,000 millions over the estimates. Revenue from income-tax and customs showed surpluses of 900 and 450 millions, respectively over the estimates.—Reuter's Special.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

MAHARANI URGED TO RECONSIDER DECISION.

MADRAS, April 21.

A memorandum containing all the Indian press comments condemning the appointment of Lt. Col Watts as the Dewan of Travancore has been submitted to the Viceroy. The memorialists appeal to His Excellency to advise H. H. the Maharani Regent to reconsider any decision she may have arrived at in this matter and to restore public confidence in the feeling of security and stability afforded by the British alliance.—A. P.

BURIED IN MOSQUE.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE SETTLED.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 21.

The father of Khan Bahadur Kadari, about the burial of whose "dead" body some days back when he was still alive the Hindus entertained some apprehensions, has died and his dead body has been buried in the mosque near by and not in his house near the Hindu temple.—A. P.

Economic & Financial Review.

SALE OF KHADDAR.

BY "KRISTODAS."

My letter to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the sale of Khaddar has caused some misunderstanding. It must have been seen that I began my letter with saying that Khaddar in theory differs from Khaddar in practice. What is intended to be conveyed is that while the principle underlying the whole movement of Khaddar is unassailable and unchallengable we have not been able through some reason or other to make Khaddar in practice conform with Khaddar in theory. The reasons which led Mahatmaji to start this movement of Khaddar were partly economic, partly social and partly political. I have always maintained that he has proved to be one of the greatest economists of this country through his realisation and appreciation of the real economic problems which go to not only keeping this country in a state of hopeless economic poverty but even to keeping it in political bondage and subjection. He himself speaking recently before people of Amreli emphasised this economic aspect of the Khaddar movement. The wails and tears of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen and children at their poverty have always formed one of the main themes of dissertation at the hands of Indian economists and publicists, but it is only Mahatmaji who set himself seriously to the colossal and stupendous task of relieving this poverty and showing to the country the means to be adopted not to make two blades of grass grow instead of only one blade of grass but to give two meals to people who got only one meal. The whole foundation on which the Gandhian economic philosophy rests is the spinning-wheel. I know that besides the spinning wheel there is the handloom as a factor in the Khaddar movement, but the tremendous stress and emphasis laid by Mahatmaji upon the spinning wheel is due to the fact that while the handloom had persisted the spinning wheel had died away in face of the competition both from foreign and local manufactures. The handloom, as such, generally represents the willow of the fable in the stream which bends down when there is a flood and so saves itself. The handloom had no qualms against using foreign yarn or mill made yarn and that was the reason why thousands of handlooms are still working in the country and why the production from handlooms is now about one-third of the total consumption of the piecegoods in the country. The handloom was not, therefore, hounded out but was allowed to stay on while the spinning wheel which was rightly recognised as the real opponent of foreign manufactures was driven into oblivion and practical extinction. Mahatmaji's objects in propagating his doctrines about Khaddar were not only to provide a strong, durable, indigenous, simple and cheap fabric to the children of the soil in place of the stuff they got fom foreign countries but also to provide hundreds of thousands of the rural population with an employment when they needed it the most during their period of compulsory rest. The movement may, therefore, be divided into two component parts, one, hand-spinning, and secondly, khaddar production and distribution.

KHADDAR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

It was realised that hand-spinning had gone out of fashion and had come to be little known save in villages if at all. At the same time it was believed, and rightly believed with confidence, that the Art of spinning had not died away and that it would be revived in such a manner as to prove the foundation for a revival of Khaddar throughout the country. Mahatmaji did not believe this task to be impossible; nor, surely, did he think that Khaddar could not be brought within the purchasing orbit of the poor. While he as a practical man and an economist conceded that in the beginning of the movement cheap and durable Khaddar could not be within the easy reach of the poor, he conceived, of a time, and that too in near future when the poor would not be precluded thorough their poverty from cladding themselves in the National Uniform just as their ancestors used to do. This was my wail and this was my protest, that we were not be able even after 4 years to put a cheap and durable Khaddar on the market, and that to this extent we had proved ourselves either bad organisers or bad workers. I do not think that a hush-hush policy is good in the long run for any movement and if one feels that there are certain deleterious factors to be eliminated he must frankly give this out, otherwise the canker may stay on and inoculate the rest of the system with its poison. Khaddar was cheap and durable in former times and is so even now in villages which work on the right lines because the whole method of production was well-conceived and based upon the true economics of the village. Each family would set apart a portion of its annual crop of Kapas for its own use and from this Kapas after being put to the different processes of carding, cleaning, etc., family members would spin yarn which would be woven into cloth by the village weavers whose wages were generally paid in kind and not in money. The whole village was thus a self-contained unit and whatever surplus there was of Khaddar was sent outside probably through the village Bania. One of the defects of our movement was that as the people who took part in it were mostly towns-people and so-called intellectuals they ignored villages as we are ignoring them on a good many occasions and the concentration of forces instead of being pitted against villages was levelled against towns and cities with the result that money was wanted and the movement did not progress so far as it would have if we had concentrated on villages. While we wanted to do away with the factory system as much as possible we indirectly fostered it to some extent in villages where towns-people, always careful and perpicacious to see which side their profits lie, got village weavers to work as daily wage earners and to give them all the Khaddar they could. Villages were thus depleted of their Khaddar and as an Indian Prince sympathetic towards Khaddar is reported to have said, this led to Khaddar being made costly and almost unavailable in villages and some of the Indian States are thinking of preventing its export from their territories. A friend writes to me in this connection that each family can have its own carding, weaving etc., and if possible have some cotton plants in its own compound. I am afraid this would remain a dream so far as cities and towns are concerned but it can be realised as it has been in the case of villages though even there weaving is not done by the family members but by a class of weavers. All of us who desire the success of this movement and are interested in seeing it grow from day to day and gather an ever increasing momentum till the whole country is vitalised have to see all these factors and try our best in our own little spheres to get the adverse factors removed and to help those factors which would promote the growth and development of the movement we all cherish and love.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

The main impetus to the movement, however, is naturally expected to come from the spinning wheel. As remarked above the handloom by itself is of no good for it is mainly used at present for weaving cloth from either foreign or millmade yarn, mostly from the former. In Surat, for instance, there are more than two thousand handlooms, ninety per cent. of which are engaged on foreign yarn. If all these thousands of handlooms, therefore, are to contribute their quota towards replenishing the stock of khaddar and in stopping the imports of foreign cloth, there must be hundreds of thousands of spinning wheels working in the country. They act as feeders to the handlooms and as such they cannot be neglected. Here too, the main concentration must be in villages, though to produce an atmosphere of spinning, as Mahatmaji puts it, it may be made popular even in towns and cities. The danger to my mind from its being introduced in towns and cities will be the putting on the market of a quantity of amateur yarn which instead of helping the movement will retard it. If, however, good spinning has to be encouraged even in towns and cities, there must be arrangements in villages for weaving all this yarn into cloth, for it has, by this time, been definitely seen that weaving sheds will prove a serious financial loss in towns and cities. The tendency several times manifested on the part of Congress Committee is to see that spinning wheels are working in different homes but afterwards to remain indifferent with regard to its results. If the same attention is paid to the results of spinning as to the installation of spinning wheels, much of the wastage of yarn could be prevented and even much bad yarn could be prevented from being produced at all. As a result of the spinning franchise every Congress Committee will find on its hands shortly a quantity of yarn of different count and different qualities. Unless the problem is tackled at once and in a proper spirit all the yarn will be spoiled or may be woven into cloth at an exhorbitant rate. Will not the Khadi Board issue some instructions with regard to the disposal of all this yarn? Arraugements may well be made in selected districts and villages for weaving all this yarn but they must be businesslike, methodical and economic.

DISTRIBUTION.

A friend who is a big piece-goods merchant himself and who has taken very deep and genuine interest in the Khaddar movement from its very beginning tells me that there is much left to be desired in the distribution processes of Khaddar. He attributes the want of a good success to the absence of proper methods of distribution. He lays stress on hawking. It must be admitted that even in these times of depression hawking, of foreign piece-gools, for instance, has done much to relieve the pressure of stocks. Such a hawking of Khaddar throughout the towns and cities as a business proposition will also go far towards popularising it and broaden its sales. Some of our women in towns and cities complain with regard to the very small earning the spinning wheel gives to them. These women can, if they like, hawk Khaddar and if they put 2 or 3 hours good work to it they will find it will yield as much money as gold thread embroidery or such other outside work which they take up. Women even of the upper strata of life in Japan are never expected to waste their time and those even of the middle classes go to factories and work on piece work basis at their own homes. There is no reason, therefore, why hawking of Khaddar should not be taken up by women.

Similarly the problem of yarn which different Congress Committees will have sent from their members can be solved by proper distribution, meaning in this case, its being sent to places where weaving can best be carried on. If every Village or Town or City Congress Committee goes about setting up handlooms, there will be again a repetition of the sad experiences we have had during the last few years, for it will surely mean a bad investment. The problem can only be tackled by concentrating production in chief centres where weaving is not a forgotten art and wages of weavers are not high.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MARSHALL.

RANGOON, April 20.

The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee arrived here this morning from Calcutta and commenced their sitting under the chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya this afternoon in the lobby room of the Council Chamber at the Secretariat.

Mr. J. B. Marshall, I. C. S., was the first witness to be examined. He stated that he would restrict enquiries to production, wages and cost of living because statistics of income, wealth and indebtedness would be inaccurate and of little value and the cost would be excessive and for the same reasons he would limit enquiries regarding production to the principal crops, important minerals, factory production and perhaps cottage industry production. In collecting statistical data relating to the economic welfare of the people the witness thought that the standards to be adopted should be settled by an international conference rather than by an Imperial conference. As regards wage returns for agricultural workers, it was annual earnings that were important, but in Burma there would be special difficulties owing to the employment of floating and immigrant labour especially at harvest. As to the periodical survey with economic condition, Mr. Marshall stated that after family budgets had been collected, the cost of the living index number should be prepared month by month. Wage statistics should be collected at periodical intervals as frequently as the permanent staff to be employed at the provincial labour office could do the work. Production censuses might be decennial, and repetition of family budget enquiry for any particular class might be made at even longer intervals. Everything would depend on the strength and ability of the Labour Office establishment and that again would depend on the financial position. He regarded that the appointment of an expert permanent staff to make a continuous enquiry was the only feasible way of attacking the problem. An extensive and expensive survey conducted by all sorts of initial agencies would be useless waste of time and money. The witness concluded by saying that the Labour Office in Burma would be established at the end of May which would tackle many of those problems.

The last witness was Mr. A. J. Page, Commissioner, Settlement and Land Records, who submitted a lengthy statement on which he was orally examined at length. The witness said the subjects of enquiry by this Committee appeared sufficient and comprehensive but for the purpose of collecting economic data, it would be better to have Burma divided into the following tracts:—Central, Bassein, Dollari, Northern Hill Tracts and Coast Ranges. There was no agency in Burma which collected statistics of wages. The last census of wages was done in 1916, but further attempt was abandoned and no use was made of that. The witness said due to corruption and slackness, returns were inaccurate. For investigation a better paid staff than at present would be needed. He pointed out the difficulty of getting trained staff in Burma as there were few Burmans educated in economic or statistical work. It would be very difficult to make out an estimate of the wealth of the people as local people did not keep any accounts, not even business people, especially Burmans. Mr. Page said there was considerable evasion of income-tax, and income-tax returns for statistical work would be valueless for the purpose of indebtedness statistics. The witness stated that in Burma the unit had always been the household and that was the only one suitable to conditions here. Mr. Page said that it would be difficult to conduct any reliable enquiry as to indebtedness, or as the people would be opposed to it. He suggested that village headmen could be employed to give total production of any cottage industry.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

HEALTH OF MR. AND MRS. GLEASON.

RANGOON, April 20.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes the following concerning Mr. and Mrs. Gleason who were attacked and injured by Pongyis and laymen some time ago in Rangoon:—"Through Mrs. Marshall Green of Rangoon, word has been received from the parents of Mr. Gleason that reaching America, they went to Mayo Hospital at Rochester (Minn) and were operated upon. Mrs. Gleason was found to have two fractures of the skull. She is doing well. Her optic nerves were injured and she is very nervous. Mr. Gleason's lingual nerve was found not only to be cut but torn into shreds. The surgeons cut the wound open and sewed the nerve and they said it was a miracle that he lived.—A. P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF RLY. GUARD.

FALLEN DOWN WHILE SIGNALLING.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 21.

Report of the tragic death of the guard of a goods train coming from Kalol last Saturday night is received here. It appears that he fell down from the train while signalling after the train had started from Kalol station. When the train arrived at Sabarmati station the guard was found to be missing. At once the engine was sent back and the guard was found lying unconscious near the signals of the Kalol station. He was removed to Sabarmati railway dispensary, where he died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.—A. P.

RECONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

ONLY REMEDY FOR TAXATION PROBLEM.

MADRAS, April 21.

The first sitting of the Taxation Enquiry Committee was held to-day in the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George, Sir Charles Todhunter presiding. Dr. John Matthai, University Professor of Economics and Mr. T. K. Doraiswami Aiyer, Assistant Professor of Economics presented a joint memorandum, in the course of which they said that the best method of estimating the incidence of taxation under the present conditions was to undertake an extensive economic enquiry in each province by dividing the province into distinct economic areas and investigating the economic resources for a certain number of families belonging to typical classes in each area. In dividing the population into classes the primary consideration should be income, this being ascertained with reference to the payment of income-tax or land revenue as the case may be. The bulk of the Indian system of taxation violated the principle of equality.

Dealing with income tax, the witnesses favoured raising by 50 per cent. of the existing rates on incomes ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds per annum as the richer classes in India contributed relatively smaller proportion of the consumption taxes. The prevailing high rates of interest on capital and the existence of joint family obligations were special considerations before any proposal for increase in income tax rates in India was accepted. The limit of exemption might be reduced to Rs. 15,000 provided this did not result in undue increase in the cost of administering the tax. Dealing with intoxicants, the policy of experimental local option with regard to country spirits, was recommended, the objection to the present excise policy being that it was tending to place too heavy economic burden upon the poorest classes.

STATE MONOPOLY IN TOBACCO.

The witnesses were against a tax on the acreage under tobacco cultivation, the only feasible system, according to them being State monopoly in which cultivation would be in the hands of licensed growers in specified areas though it was doubtful if the yield of tax would justify the organisation of a large establishment it would entail. Tobacco was consumed largely by the classes on whom the bulk of consumption taxes now rested and the tax was, therefore, liable to increase the inequalities of the existing taxation.

The suggestion for conversion of land revenue into a tax on agricultural incomes was opposed as it was against the system sanctioned by long usage. No satisfactory case according to the witnesses could be made out for export duties in this Presidency. Succession duties and a tax on higher agricultural incomes could be suggested on economic grounds though political and sentimental difficulties stood in the way of their introduction.

In conclusion, the witnesses stated that the chief existing taxes appeared to have reached the limits of elasticity and that no real solution for the problem of taxation could be found apart from a radical reconsideration of public expenditure.—A.P.

RIGID REGULATION NEEDED

PUNJAB GOVERNOR ON TOWN EXPANSION.

GUJRANWALA, April 20.

Laying the foundation stone of the new municipal hospital at Gujranwala His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey said:

"Visiting as I do one town of the province after another I am constantly struck with the need for the rigid regulation of areas remaining for extension. It requires no little strength of mind and courage to resist the claims of individuals affected by the restrictions which may have to be laid down. But, again and again, I have seen towns expand in a haphazard manner over unsuitable areas with the result that municipalities are faced with heavy expenditure for providing roads, sewage, water works and the like for areas which in some cases are hardly fit for habitation. It is difficult enough to deal with the heritage of a remote and unhygienic past without having to face the additional burden of developments which would not have been possible if we had duly exercised our present experience and knowledge of civil requirements". His Excellency concluded with a prayer that the efforts which the municipal committee were now making might meet with their reward.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSN.

STRENGTHEN PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

MADRAS, April 21.

In commenting the report for acceptance at the annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, the President of the Association said that there were some differences of opinion between the Council and the circles on the question of amalgamation and in regard to the nomination of circle representatives to the council. He was glad that a frank discussion on those subjects had enabled them to make proposals for settlement. In regard to amalgamation he was strongly of opinion that it was an ideal they should aim at, but, at present, they must strengthen their provincial organisations in both men and money. The president referred to unemployment and said they had made strenuous efforts to deal with unemployment in the community. In conclusion, he said the report was a gratifying answer to the question often asked, "what was this association doing.' They had done their best with limited resources and would do even more with more men and money."—A.P.

CROWD OF 4,000 FIRED ON.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT BLOEMFONTEIN

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 20.

A disturbance in the native locality has led to a series situation. Police fired a volley of shots on a crowd of 4,000. Casualties have not yet been ascertained. Ringleaders, have been arrested and the Citizen Force has been called up.—Reuter.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

4 KILLED: 23 INJURED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 20.

Casualties in connection with the native disturbance were: four Natives killed and 21 Natives injured and two Europeans seriously injured. The trouble began yesterday in an attempt of a European constable and a Native policeman to seize a Kaffir boor. Natives stoned the posse of mounted police trying to restore order. The latter fired over the heads of the crowd, but one native was killed. Excitement rose to feverheat after simmering all through the night. The Railway and Harbour Rifles and members of the Citizen Force were called out to guard the location. Police frequently tried to negotiate, but finally to-day Natives stoned Riflemen and police. The latter advanced to arrest ringleaders but being obstructed, fired a valley after uttering a warning. Fifty persons were arrested. All is quite to-night.—Reuter.

TRICHOOR CHURCH CASE.

DECREE GIVEN IN FAVOUR OF NESTORIANS.

MADRAS, April 20.

In the long drawn out Church case at Trichoor between Independents and Nestorians which had been referred to Mr. C. W. E. Cotton Political Agent for arbitration a decree has been given in favour of the Nestorians. The point at issue was the question regarding ownership of th Church and its properties. The Independents claimed that these belonged to them and their party which adopted the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome without allegiance to the Pope and alleged that the Nestorians, who held that the Church was founded for the worship of God according to the faith and doctrines of the Nestorian Churches in the East whose spiritual head is Mar Simon, Patriarch of Babylon, were committing breach of trust in keeping the Church in their possession.—A. P.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

QUALIFICATIONS RULES.

MADRAS, April 20.

The Ministry of the Local Self-Government has notified elaborate rules prescribing the qualifications of officers and servants under the Municipal Council. These rules and qualifications cover all grades of municipal employees, such as secretaries, managers, engineers and their subordinates, engine drivers, vaccinators, compounders, in medical institutions, etc.—A. P.

BHIWANI CHEATING CASE.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S DECISION.

DELHI, April 21.

The Sessions Judge of Hissar has delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Lala Murlidhar, the accused in the Bhiwani Mill cheating case confirming the decision of the trying magistrate on two counts and acquitting him on one count. It is understood that the accused is going to appeal against this decision.

The case of arson against the accused will be taken up for hearing next month.—A.P.

STONES FLYING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

DR. V. NAIDU'S EXPERIENCE AT PUBLIC MEETING.

MADRAS, April 21.

The "Hindu's" Mayavaram Correspondent writes that Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, president of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, addressed a public meeting on the 'Present Situation" at which there were frequent interruptions. According to the correspondent stones were flying in all directions and many people left the meeting for fear of personal injury. The police also arrived on the scene. In spite of the disturbance, Dr. Naidu continued his speech for over one hour answering several questions put to him. After the close of the meeting, Dr. Naidu was conducted to his residence by volunteers. A large crowd preceded him with the sub-divisional officer and the police marching in front.—A.P.

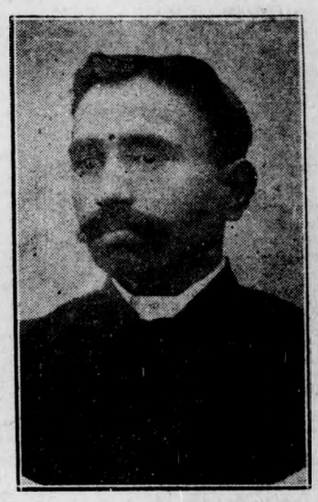
PARSI COLONISATION SCHEME.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Messrs. Boman S. Bamji, Cowasji Sidhwa, Manek Dadachanji and other leading members of the excursion party of Parsis who made a second trip to Uran on Sunday last to explore the possibilities of founding a colony there.

KAPOLE NIVAS.

The Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapole Nivas, which was formally opened by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim on Saturday last.



The late Mr. Kaliandas Vithaldas Bhavanidas in whose memory the "Kapole Nivas" has been erected by his father Seth Vithaldas Bhavanidas.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The party inspecting the gardens and vacant land belonging to Mr. Bejonji Hodiwala of Uran.

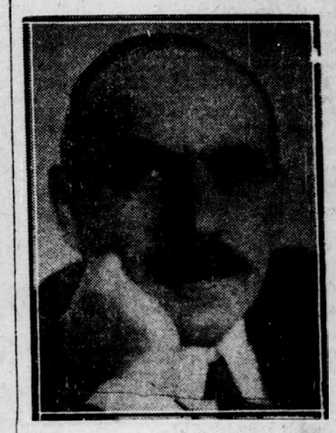
"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The party at lunch.

BOMBAY'S NEW JUDGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S.

A FAMOUS SCIENTIST.



Courtesy:—"Das Illustrate Blatt."

DR. A. WASSERMANN.

The well-known scientist and discover of the famous "Wassermann Reaction," whose death took place recently.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

APPEAL PROCEEDINGS IN MEWAR HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, April 17.

Before rising yesterday, the court addressing the prosecution representative warned him that although the signature of Mr. Pathik over the search list could be presumed to be some evidence against him, particularly in view of his personality, yet the prosecution was bound to explain satisfactorily the serious illegalities in the police proceedings and important contradictions in the prosecution evidence pointed out by the accused.

Hearing was resumed today at 2.15; but the prosecution representative being absent the court could not proceed with the case of proscribed newspapers. The case of disobedience of orders was therefore, taken up. The judgment of the lower court was read out and was followed by the reading of Mr. Pathik's appeal. The court rose at 4.30.

Among those present were the secretary of Pushkar Congress Committee and President of the Hindu Sabha and Mrs. Anjana Devi Chandharani. Mrs. Chandharani had a novel experience today. When she was entering the palace gate which is also the entrance to the High Court she was asked by the sentinel to put off her Indian shoes. It was found on enquiry that only males, white women and Indian ladies with boots on could pass the gate with shoes on. Mrs. Chandharani treated the custom as based on insulting discrimination. Pandit Laxminarain Trivedi, counsel for Mr. Pathik, however explained that bare feet were regarded as a mark of respectability for women in Mewar and hence the ban on entrance of respectable ladies with footwear. He added that no such restriction existed in the case of public women.

There is yet another interesting episode. Mr. Pathik keeps no head dress but bare heads are not allowed to cross the palace gate. The officials, therefore, insisted on Mr. Pathik wearing a turban while attending the court. He pointed out the precedent set up by Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhry who along with two other co-accused used to attend the court in 1922 for several months with a bare head. The matter is being enquired into and meanwhile Mr. Pathik has to attend the court with a turban on.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES URGED.

APRIL 18.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Justice Banerjee, the case of proscribed newspapers was again adjourned. The parties, therefore, argued orders. In this case, the original charge against Mr. Pathik was that he entered Mewar in contravention of an order issued by the state in 1921. According to this order some persons who were helpers of non-cooperation and others who had the intention of creating difficulties in the revenue and political administration of Indian States' were prohibited from entering into Mewar without the written permission of the state. The lower court found Mr. Pathik not guilty on this charge but recommended to the state that either Mr. Pathik should be bound down on behalf of himself, his associates and followers to keep off unlawful actions in future or their entrance into Mewar be banned. Arguing in appeal, Mr. Pathik characterised this recommendation of the lower court as unjust and unauthorised and asserted that no unlawful action of his, his associates or his followers had been proved in the court. No bonds could, therefore, be taken from anybody and the foisting of responsibility on one man for the actions of others was judicially unthinkable. As a token of his good will and spirit of cooperation, continued Mr. Pathik, he was however prepared to promise to be more considerate in future if the state were also prepared to respond by speedy redress of public grievances and abstention from interference in the legitimate acivities of the people. Mr. Pathik then suggested a number of constructive ways and means to ensure future cooperation between the state and the public workers and appealed to the High Court either to set aside the lower court's recommendation or recommend to the state the acceptance of Mr. Pathik's proposals.

Munshi Nawab Ali on behalf of the Prosecution warned the court that if no restrictions were imposed on Mr Pathik a recrudescence of intensive campaigns would result.

Mr. Pathik replied by saying that redress of public wrongs was the only guarantee against discontent. The court rose at 4.30.

FIRST D. Sc. OF BENARES UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Mata Prasad, M.Sc. who has just been conferred the degree of Doctor of Science by the Benares University, joined the University in July, 1922, as a Research Scholar in the Department of Chemistry and submitted his thesis "Studies in some interesting properties of the Diphasis Systems' for the Degree of Doctor of Science in September, 1924, The faculty of Science of the University at its meeting held on the 5th September, 1924, appointed a Board of three examiners, consisting of Dr. F. G. Donnon, F.R.S., Sir William Ramsey Professor of Physical Chemistry of the University of London, Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald, Ph.d., D.Sc., Professor, Leipzig University, Germany, and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, M.A., D.Sc. (London), University Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University. The examiners submitted their report in due course. The Faculty of Science at its meeting held on the 23rd of March, 1925, accepted the report and made the recommendation to the Senate through the Syndicate that the Degree of Doctor of Science be conferred upon the candidate. The Senate unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Faculty at its meet-

DHARWAR BHAGINI MANDAL

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 20.

The second anniversary of the Dharwar Bhagini Mandal was observed yesterday, Sjt. Guttal presiding. Dr. Hardikar with Mrs. Umabai Kundapur and Mrs. Gangutai Shevade, Bhagini Mandal workers of Hubli had specially come from Hubli for the function. A batch of young girls trained by Mrs. Umabai gave a performance of a conversation which dealt with the necessity of the knowledge of Hindi, National education and Khaddar. The conversation was much interesting and instructive. Dr. Hardikar, Mr. Bharadwaj, Mrs. Umabai addressed on the occasion. The President concluded the proceedings with a short appeal to the Dharwar Bhaginis to organise themselves for public work.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAMLATDARS' ASSN.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY 5TH CONFERENCE.

The 5th Annual Conference of the Mamlatdars in the Presidency was held at Belgaum on the 11th and 12th instant. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Painter, I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division, who during the course of his speech expressed his satisfaction at the recognition by Government of the Mamlatdar's Association. He further dwelt on the advantages of such associations and after discussing other questions connected with administration and the service interests concluded his remarks wishing success to the activities of the Association.

Resolutions were then passed, the important ones being:—(1) expressing loyalty to Government; (2) thanking the Bombay Government for granting their kind recognition to the Association and asking them to give opportunities to the Association to express their opinion on matters affecting Service interests and other important administrative questions; (3) requesting Government to revise the scale of Mamlatdars' pay and prospects in a way to make them correspond with those of sister Services, such as Sub-Judges, etc., and to revise the amount of P.T.A. given to Mamlatdars; (4) asking Government to continue as a permanent measure the policy temporarily adopted by them of stopping direct recruitment to Deputy Collector's Cadre, etc.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Painter for having kindly opened the Conference and to Mr. Saldhana, Ag: Deputy Collector, for having successfully conducted the proceedings of the Conference after Mr. Painter left.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS FORMED.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee of the fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference held in Bombay towards the end of 1923 was held on the 8th instant at the office and under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Committee, to receive the report and accounts of the Conference. Among those present were Messrs. Ward and Adam Scott of the Y.M.C.A., Miss B. A. Engineer and Miss J. D. Avasia of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society, Mr. Elisha Raj of the Salvation Army, Mr N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the Conference, Mr. K. H. Vakil and the report and the accounts as published in the Report and also those of the receipts and expenditure incurred after the former were closed and published. The Conference left a net balance of Rs. 279/1/3.

The Committee next considered the proposal to start a Bombay Council of Social workers. The Bombay Session of the Social Workers' Conference had brought together social workers of the several representative social service institutions in Bombay City and the result of their co-operation proved very striking. It was felt that opportunities for meeting workers in the social field that the Conference gave, should be continued and should be more frequent. The General by giving the Executive Council of the Conference a permanent shape and calling it "The Bombay Council of Social Workers". It was made clear that this council, if formed, would not undertake any social work, except perhaps of surveying the field for social work in the city and collecting information regarding the work that was actually being done.

The Committee resolved that the 'Bombay Council of Social Workers," as suggested, be formed with the object of bringing social workers in the city together, that its meetings should be held once a quarter, that its annual subscription be Rs. 2/- only, and that Rs. 100/- out of the balance of the Conference unsold copies of the Conference Report, if and when sold, be handed over to this Council to form a neucleus of its funds. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas was appointed President of the Council and Messrs. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society and M. R. Bade of the Social Service League, Bombay, were appointed Secretaries.

The Committee also resolved that the remaining balance of Rs. 179-1-3 of the Conference and the sale proceeds of the remaining half the number of the unsold copies of the Conference Report, if and when sold, be handed over to the All-India Social Service League.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair [illegible]

Rs. 300/-

Prizes will be offered AS

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" BY

Watch for particulars ON

27th April 1925.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

Jalaveera, Ray, Calcutta.
British Sailor, Main, Abadan.
Warfield, Sted, London.
Bovenkirk, Smart, Antwerp.
British Holly, Daniel, Abadan.
City of Brisoane, Seabourne, Liverpool.
Emille Dutch De La Meurthe, Parry, Miri, Borneo.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

Khmedi, Cunningham, Bushire.
Eastwood, Smith, Calcutta.
Jeypore, Downing, Kobe.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
Golpara, Levie, Karachi
Garbeta, Colorne, Calcutta.
Surada, Hyres, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Warfield for London, etc.
Steamer Jalaveera ftr Karachi

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera, 2908 tons, Captain F E Roy arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta etc., with general cargo.

S S British Holly:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer British Holly, 3191 tons Captain S T Daniel arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Abadan with the cargo of fuel oil.

S S British Sailor:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons Captain F Main arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Abadan with cargo of oil.

S S City of Brisbane:—The City Line steamer City of Brisbane, 4527 tons, Captain Seabourne arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Liverpool etc., with general cargo.

S S Bovenkirk:—Messrs. E D Sassoon and Companys steamer Bovenkerk, 3723 tons, Captain Smart arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Antewerp etc., with general cargo.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warfield 3806 tons, Captain R Sted arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from London etc., with general cargo.

S S Emile Dutch de Meurthe:—The Dutch steamer Emile Dutch De La Meurthe, 3573 tons, Captain E Parry arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Miri (Borneo) with general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—Messrs. S Hassam and Company's steamer Ahmedi 1331 tons Captain J. Cunningtam will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bushire etc., with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Eastwood:—Messrs. Bird and Company's steamer Eastwood, 2335 tons, Captain T Smith will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with general cargo

S S Jeypore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Jeypore, 3209 tons, Captain M N Downing will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with cargo and passengers.

S S Golpara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golpara, 3206 tons, Captain H E S Levy will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garbeta, 2264 tons, Captain E Colorne will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta etc., with general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle will sai to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with general cargo and passengers.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3382 tons, Captain B M Ayres will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TUESDAY, April 21.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 5,989 tons, London, 25-4 Agent M M and Co.

3 Delgoma (s) 3,571 tons, N F, 22-4 Agent M M and Co.

4 Olympia (s) 3,266 tons, Liverpool, 22-4 Agent Graham's Trading Co.

6 Clan Macwhirter (s) 5,351 tons, Fiji Island 24-4 Agent J F and Co.

7 City of Manchester (s) 3,566 tons, London, 22-4 Agent K N and Co.

7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.

11 Argun Maru (s) 4,040 tons, Kobe 24-4 Agent O S Kaisha.

13 Asuka Maru (s) 4,538 tons, Kobe, 26-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.

13 Khandalla (s) 3,390 tons, Durban 29-4 Agent M M and Co.

9 Arcturus, 3816 New York 25-4, Volkart Bros.

11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed, Killick Nixon and Co.

16 City of London (s) 5,714 tons, Karachi
15 Nigaristan (s) 3,752 tons, Hull 22-4, Agent M M and Co.
26-4 Agent K N and Co.

15 Sicilia 4172 Kobe 28-4 B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mcbrayne (s) 2,978 tons, M Coast 18-4 Agent J F and Co.

9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.

11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.

14 Bamora 1878 Busreh 29/4, B I S N Co.
15 Humayun (s) 2,732 tons, Mauritius, 17-4 Agent T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe, N F, Agent O S Kaisha.
B Tenpaisan Maru (s) 3678 tons, Japan 24-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.

C and R Nur Mahal (s) 3,360 tons, N F, N F, Agent T M and Co.
L and M Zalfani (s) 2,627 tons, N F, Agent H S Shushtary and Co.
N Kidderpore (s) 3,260 tons, U K 25-4 Agent M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 11th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Moolton due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 23rd April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 7th May. Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sternfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward.
Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isaroc due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent N F Campbell Co.
Homestead due abtut 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melborne due about 4th May, Agents F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 13th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

IMPORTS.

April 21.

S S Steel Mariner From Newyork Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From New York:—2030 cases lubricating oil, 1841 drums lubricating oil, 100 kegs lubricating grease, 100 cases lubricating grease, 40 barrels grease, 15 H/barrels grease, 110 bales old clothing, 41 bales cotton remnants, 58 cases cotton remnants, 15 cases cotton piecegoods, 15 cases grapenuts, 40 cases horse food, 24 cases listerine, 17 cases hosiery, 65 cases bromo paper, 50 cases transformer oil, 90 cases aluminium circles, 115 cases quaker oats, 25 cases toilet paper, 83 cases fancy soap, 36 cases files, 24 cases palm olive soap, 50 cases pharmaceuticals, 24 cases hinges, 58 cases gas mantles, 20 cases salmon, 62 cases canned fruits, 66 cases catchup, 96 cases condiments, 16 packages condiments, 47 packages hurricane lanterns, 7500 boxes tinplates, 30 casks bichromate of soda, 50 casks bichromate of potash, 252 drums dyes, 2434 bars silver.

S S Clan Macbrayne From Manchester Agents, James Finlay and Co. Ltd. From Manchester:—1 case grease, 3 barrels grease, 14 kegs colour, 14 packages colour, 37 drums calcium chloride, 50 drums oil, 59 barrels tallow, 14 casks tallow, 17 cases art silk and cotton goods, 43 cases household soap, 21 cases toilet soap, 200 cases boot nails, 88 cases cotton yarn, 131 bales cotton yarn, 249 bales cotton piece goods 553 cases cotton piece goods, 915 cases cottons, 298 bales cottons, 58 bales old newspaper, 351 bundles galvd-sheets.

From Glasgow:—50 casks coal tar, 50 barrels coal tar, 102 barrels coal pitch, 85 casks coal pitch, 110 casks old steel files, 21 casks bichromate of potash, 100 kegs bichromate of potash, 1493 pipes, 11805 fire-bricks, 500 stoneware jars.

From Glasgow:—2749 plates hard spelter, 375 bundles galvd. sheets, 100 D/bags maize starch, 80 D/bags washers, 10 cases rum, 860 cases whisky, 91 bales paper 348 bales old newspaper, 14 bales cotton yarn, 5 bales cotton piecegoods, 78 cases cotton piecegoods, 203 cases cottons,

From Liverpool:—50 cases candles, 67 cases enamelled plates and basins, 24 cases cigarettes, 53 cases art silk yarn, 60 cases glue, 12 cases ink, 42 cases toilet soap, 381 cases common soap, 1204 boxes common soap, 1800 boxes tin plates, 30 boxes window glass 1656 casks china clay, 7747 bundles galvd. sheets, 298 bundles steel bars, 75 bundles yellow metal sheets, 27 sk-cases asbestos cement sheets, 180 drums bleaching powder, 25 drums caustic soda, 8 cases cottons.

S S Risaldar From Java, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. From Probolingo:—3218 bags sugar.

From Saurabaya:—1506 bags sugar, 200 bags tapioca, 100 drums alcohol.

From Samarang:—1192 bags sugar.

From Cheribon:—755 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—(Cargo originally from Rangoon) 8 bundles fish plates.

From Cochin:—1200 cases cocoanut oil, 175 drums cocoanut oil, 20 cases hooka shells, 225 kollas hooka shells, 50 bundles packings mats.

S S Colaba From Mauritius, Agents Machinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Mauritius:—38364 bags sugar, 106 bundles old copper, 52 pieces old copper, 6 casks old copper.

EXPORTS.

April 21.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—1000 cwt castorseed, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 112 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 3000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros. 500 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—6000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—115 bales wool, M B Kashinath and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—137 cwt. gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 3000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Argan Khimji and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltdt.

For Venice:—2500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 385 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 50 bales clean cotton wastes, Ralli Bros.

S S Nigaristan for Hull:—5000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros. 4000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—1 bundle fox skins (for furs), H A M Showal; 2 bundles lamb skins (for furs), F Haji off; 8 bundles woolen carpets, F Haji off; 13 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co; 1 packages woolen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 19 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 15 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizallahoff; 4 bundles fox skins (for furs), H A Aminon; 50 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff, 18 bundles jackal skins (for furs), H A Erahimoff; 3 bundles fox jackal skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff 8 bundles fox and cat skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles squirrel skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles pole cat skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 21 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassum; 22 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassum; 22 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassum; 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd. 2 bales dry salted goat skins H M Edwards and Co.

S S Arcturus for New York:—87 cwt gum arabic, N Muljee and Co; 96 cwt gum karaya, S Chapsey and Co; 105 cwt gum karaya, P Kooverjee and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—10 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 18 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 70 bales wool, D Kundanmall, 5 bales wool, E Veerchan, 13 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 25 bales African cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3 bales cotton waste (clean), Ralli Bros; 170 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Marseielles:—315 cwt turmerie, E Virjee and Co.

For Barcelona:—42 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Boston:—5 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—2200 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kingo Shipping Agency L td. 105 cwt gum arabic, P Kooverjee and Co.

For Hamburg:—200 cwt. baffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 315 cwt gum arabic, P Kooverjee; 110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—87 cwt jardaloo, Chung Tai; 100 cwt gum arabic, Chung Tai; 120 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 1500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 1400 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 1100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tenpaisan Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanka. 128 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Oza-Burin and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—715 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Asuka Maru for Shanghai:—1130 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osoka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Argan Maru for Hongkong:—80 cwt red raisins, E Monji and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 20.

	Fo	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	--	--	--
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	--	--	--
3	Japan	--	--	--
4	China	--	--	--
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	--	--	--
6	Singapore (,,)	--	--	--
7	Straits Settlements	--	--	--
8	Mauritius	--	--	--
9	East Africa	S/S Khandalla	29-4-25	12 Noon.
10	South Africa			
11	Seychelles			

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

were pressing that motion in order to establish a principle", that principle could be none other than the one I have actually stated namely, "grievance before supplies'" Mr. Jinnah followed me and said "I entirely endorse what Pandit Motilal Nehru has said" which can only mean that he endorsed the one principle I had contended for. The rest of his speech was a spirited dissociation of himself and the non-existent Nationalist Party from the policy of wrecking and civil disobedience which I shall deal with later. The Swarajists then practically retired from the field and allowed the Independents to play their favourite game of fighting for baubles, but promised them their support to defeat the Government on any division that they may demand. The same day a division was called on Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's motion of a hundred rupees cut under the head Forests and it was carried with the help of the Swarajists by 60 to 51. Next day Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdass' cut of rupees twenty-five lakhs on Railways was similarly carried by 58 to 43. But when it came to another cut of two crores moved by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju some Independents quietly walked into the same lobby with Government and Mr. Jinnah abstained from voting. The result was that the Independents' motion was lost by 56 to 58 due to the defection of the Independents themselves. Thus betrayed the Swarajists refused to take any further part in the game and the debate on the remaining demands for grants degenerated into a revival of the ways of the first Assembly. Speaker after speaker got up to move cuts and then either withdrawing his motion with profuse apologies or allowing it to be negatived without division, thus proving that your present day Independent is only the old Moderate in disguise.

How Finance Bill Was Thrown Out.

The Finance Bill was to come up for consideration on 18th March 1924. A meeting of the Nationalist Party was called the previous evening at which Messrs. Jinnah, Ramchandra Rao and Madan Mohan Malaviya along with several other Independents were present. The Independents were not prepared to throw out the Bill and a few Swarajists with the sole object of keeping the Nationalist Party intact voted with them in favour of specific amendments instead of total rejection. The result was a bare majority against rejection and the meeting thereupon dispersed. Mr. Jinnah left Delhi the same evening, but Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya under some divine inspiration changed his mind overnight and sent word to me early next morning that he was prepared to move the total rejection of the Finance Bill if the Swarajists would support him. I was then in bed, but jumped out at once and promised full Swarajist support if Pandit Malaviya would carry some of the Independents with him. This he succeeded in doing and then came the great speech with which he opposed the consideration of the Finance Bill. In the course of that memorable speech he said: "This, Sir, is the constitutional aspect. So long as the Government of India Act is not revised, therefore, I find that with my sense of self-respect with the little conscience that God has given me I cannot support taxation either now or in future. Take away the Government of India Act if you please. That is a threat which has oftentimes been uttered by not very responsible and thinking people, but take the Government of India Act away if you so please. We shall not complain of it, but if you must govern in the form of civilised Government. Let reality be introduced in place of the sham, that you have established here (hear, hear)". And then came the fervid peroration: "We cannot lend our moral support and vote for the maintenance of this taxation unless the representatives of the people of this country have a voice in the expenditure of the money raised by taxation, unless we are put in a position to exercise the same rights and privileges which the members of every Legislature in the world exercise. Unless that is done we cannot support such taxation. I hope the reasons that I have given will satisfy every elected member of this House, of the justice of the attitude I have taken and I hope they will lend me their support in order that the present system may be ended as soon as possible and that we may have a regular system of responsible Government under which the representatives of the people, men who have the entire confidence of the people, may carry on the administration of the domestic affairs of this country. For these reasons I oppose the motion which has been put before the House by the Finance Member that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration". Thus was the whole policy of the Swaraj Party vindicated out of the mouth of the most eminent Independent in the Assembly. I followed up Pandit Malaviya and made clear the principle underlying the rejection of the Finance Bill once more. Referring to my speech on the motion to reject the demand under the head Customs I said: "The Budget came up. We made up our minds to throw it out, not as my honourable friend the Home Member has put it, in pursuance of the policy of the Swarajists but because apart from being one of the methods which was in the minds of the Swarajists it was also a well-known constitutional method of putting grievances before supplies". And to remove all doubt in the matter I added: "We were not really refusing supplies because it was not in our power to do so. We were simply doing all that we could do that is to say, we were refusing to be any parties to the granting of supplies which the Government of India wanted in order to run the Government of the country without consultation with us and without our having the slightest power to control the executive." This was putting the case at its lowest and yet was as strong an argument as any which Mr. Jinnah can now advance in support of his own peculiar notions of parliamentary obstruction and deadlocks. What else was it, I ask, if it was not parliamentary obstruction? Does political sagacity compel ready acquiescence in the usurpation by the Executive of the rights of the people? If so the Swarajists wish the Independents the joy of their political sagacity. They will have none of it. Happily, however, this political sagacity had not then fully entered the constitution of the Independent Party and the Finance Bill was thown out by 60 to 57. The Delhi session closed with this manly stand on the Nationalist Party on popular rights.

Idea of Independent Party.

Then came the two Simla sessions during which the Swarajists and the Independents acted for the most part harmoniously together. It was at the second Simla session that the idea to form an Independent Party as an organised wing of the Nationalist Party was first conceived and draft rules prepared, but the new Party did not function till the last Delhi session commenced. A sub-committee was, however, appointed at Simla to revise the rules of the Nationalist Party in the light of the draft rules of the Swaraj Party. This sub-committee consisted of Messrs. Kelkar, Patel, Rangaswami Aiyenger, Shafi and myself on the Swarajist side and Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar, Neogi Ramchandra Rao, Venkatapathi Raju, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the Independent side. This is how we managed to struggle through the first stage of the coalition. The second stage begins with the last Delhi session and will be dealt with in the next article.

WANTED-COMMON PLATFORM

(Continued from page 7.)

position is based on a recognition of the limitations of the constitution and the determination to make the fullest use of it by co-operation or opposition as the situation may demand with an eye to the promotion of national interests. The Swarajists and the Independents combined command a majority in the Assembly. If, therefore, both the Swarajists and the Independents resolve on "obstruction" they can execute the policy without difficulty. The logical conclusion of a policy of total "obstruction" would be to shut up the Legislative Assembly in no time as the Swarajists succeeded in doing in regard to the Central Provinces Council last year. The use of the term "obstruction" is inappropriate in regard to an action which results in a complete closing down of the Legislature. Obstruction ordinarily involves the embarrassment of the party in power, or in this country the Government, by adoption of methods which would impede the Executive. But, if the Nationalists in the Assembly succeed in closing down the Assembly while the country is not prepared to follow it with any programme of Direct Action, it would mean playing into the hands of the Government. The Swarajists have learnt that lesson in the Central Provinces. It is only a minority that can make itself irksome by obstructionist tactics. But when a majority embarks upon a consistent policy of "obstruction," it can only lead to a premature conclusion of its legislative life. I am quite clear in my mind, and I believe even the Swarajists would grant it, that to-day it would not be in the national interests to completely close down the Assembly and thus give the Executive a *carte blanche* to carry on the administration according to its whims and caprices. If this is conceded, as the Swarajists have, by revising their policy, then the question remains as to what should determine the national policy in the Assembly. The Swarajists themselves have given the only possible answer by defining their policy as one of opposition or co-operation as national interests may demand with two reservations: 1. refusal of supplies whenever possible and 2. in regard to the acceptance of office.

The refusal of supplies has no significance when there is no strength in the country to resist the levy of supplies attempted to be raised without the sanction of the Legislature and when by certification the Executive can arm itself with necessary powers to secure the supplies. The Indian constitution is anamolous in its having an Assembly without control and responsibility; but the fact has to be recognised that the refusal of supplies has no larger significance than that of a demonstration in this country. If we agree that refusal of supplies is only an act of demonstration, then the whole issue of national policy towards the budget proposals is reduced to the simple proposition that the legislature should record its censure of Government policy in the most effective manner possible, not necessarily by throwing out the entire budget or the Finance Bill. The Independents have no objection to mark their disapproval or condemnation of Government policy on every available opportunity when it can be done with effect and without detriment to the larger interests of the country. The difference between the Swarajists and the Independents is that the former allow the demonstrative value of an obstructionist attitude to overweigh the larger considerations of national interests in deciding the various questions that come up for consideration.

CONCRETE INSTANCES.

Q: Can you illustrate your view-point with concrete instances?

Ans: Yes, certainly. I shall give you three specific instances in regard to our conduct in the last session of the Assembly in which we had to differ, however reluctantly, from the Swarajists. I shall take the instances of our differences with Swarajists over:

1. The rejection of the Railway Board grants.

2. The voting on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion for reduction of the debt redemption fund provision by 1 crore and 13 lakhs and

3. The Rejection of the Finance Bill.

Much has been said about our not uniting with the Swarajists to reject the Railway Board grants as a protests against the non-appointment of an Indian to the Railway Board. Pandit Motilal Nehru in his speech on his motion for rejection of the Railway Board grants while voicing the grievance of the nonappointment of an Indian to the Railway Board and other grievances, raised the larger issue of constitutional reform and ended by mixing them all up with the Swarajist policy of indiscriminate refusal of supplies. Pandit Motilal's motion was not justified on its merits and was chiefly intended to be an act of demonstration as part of the obstructionist programme. As a matter of fact, the Swarajists wanted to throw out the entire railway budget which would have been detrimental to the larger interests of the people. The Independents in my view, rightly held that it would serve no public interest to join the Swarajists in rejecting the Railway Board grant for demonstration's sake only.

Let me now take the instances of the attitude of the Independents towards Mr. Mehta's motion for reduction of the debt redemption fund provision of Rs. 4 crores and odd by 1 crore and 13 lakhs. Mr. Patel had tabled an amendment for a reduction of one crore and 38 lakhs, but he did not press his motion. The Independents had tabled an amendment for the reduction of 77 lakhs, but they did not make it a party question. They gave freedom to members of the Party to vote according to their individual judgment. The reason why the Independents did not decide to support as a party Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion for reduction of 113 lakhs is simple. They held that any reduction under this head would be attempted to be certified by the Viceroy. They therefore wished to give no loophole to the Government to put forward any seemingly legitimate ground for certifying any cut that they ma proposed and carry. The sum of 77 lakhs represented in the judgment of the Independents a cut to which Government could put forward no objection on its merits. A large number of Independents did vote with the Swarajists while none voted against them. But the Swarajists having failed to carry their amendment had no tangible reason for not supporting the amendment for the reduction of 77 lakhs. In this case, the Swarajists' action has no rational basis except that the Swarajists have a mentality of what would be termed in sporting parlance, the "bad loser."

REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL.

As regards rejection of the Finance Bill we hold the view that the constitutional protest had been effectively recorded by our rejection of the Executive Council grant. It is a grant which was recognised by the express ruling of the President as relating to the general policy of the Government. It is only in that view that the President allowed a general discussion of the entire policy of the Government under this head and the Assembly having rejected the grant as an act of constitutional protest it had taken in our view every step to assert the national opinion. It would have been merely an act of redundancy detracting but not adding to the value of the censure motion and protest to move spasmodically various other motions of a similar character involving other grants, or even the Finance Bill.

There is a misapprehension in the public mind that after expressing my disapproval of Government's policy on the Indianisation of the Army, I did not move my promised vote of censure on the Army Estimate which was for a cut of Rs. 100. The fact is that the Army Estimate came under the guillotine and along with it my motion which was tabled. I, however, took advantage of the debate on the Executive Council grants, and drew pointed attention to and condemned the military policy. And the Home Mebmer gave an assurance which has been lost sight of by the Press. The Home Member said: "The Government of India consider that the time has come, when we could with advantage appoint a Committee to consider the means of attracting Indian youth of good educational qualifications to a military career as King's Commision officers and to consider also the best means of giving them military education."

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Q: Can you give any instances of constructive activities of national interest in the Asembly? Is the view correct that no good can be achieved in the legislatures beyond exposing the pretensions of the Government to rule with the consent of the people by indiscriminate obstruction?

Ans: The limitations of constructive utility of the legislatures are many. But it is possible to do tangible and practical good even within the limits of the present defective constitution. The separation of the Railway Finance, the Tata's Steel Industry Protection Bill, the Trade Union Bill, the Maternity Welfare Bill and the Repeal of Repressive Laws Bill are a few cases in point. It is true that the Government are able to checkmate the Assembly through the Council of State, but the Constitution provides for a joint session of both the Houses which stage yet remains to be reached. The increasing tendency to subordinate policy and principle to the exigencies of demonstration only for the reason that it easily appeals to the public mind is regrettable. The Legislature offers a splendid opportunity to carry on a campaign of political education and organisation of the electorates and the masses. And, I feel confident that if proper efforts were made, public opinion in this country could be educated to discriminate between mere demonstration and action with a purpose and to back up their representatives in the Legislatures. It would be in the national interests and in the larger interests of all parties to agree to work together to the extent that a common programme permits united action.

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C. P. NOTES.

CHARKHA COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR April 19.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday, the 11th April, 1925, amounted to 196 against 226 in the preceding week. Plague contributed 99 deaths and smallpox 86 deaths. Rat campaign continues in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti camp, Burhanpur, Khamgaon, Shegaon and Gondia.

A charkha competition was held at Nagpur on the 13th inst. A procession attended by a large crowd was conducted through the city and the civil station. A public meeting was held at 9 p.m. in the town hall grounds where many speakers delivered interesting lectures explaining to the people the present policy and programme of the congress and exhorting people to wear pure khaddar. Prizes were distributed to the competitors.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

Three drowning fatalities have been reported during the last week. Two goan boys and one Hindu boy belonging to respectable families went to take bath for pleasures sake during easter holidays in the telunkheri tank. The boys knew swimming very well but they went beyond their reach in deep water and got entangled in weeds with which the tank is full. No timely assistance could be rendered and the goan boys had their watery grave, while the Hindu boy who was picked unconscious died in the hospital.

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner paid a flying visit to Chanda last week on shooting excursion in the jungles of that district. He was given a cordial reception at the station and stayed as guest of Mathuradas Mehta of Hinganghat. He was accompanied by Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmere, so often mentioned in the press in connection with the London Midland case, and Nawab of Palanpur. The guests had a pleasant time during their stay at Chanda. It is understood that the people of Chanda wish to perpetuate the memory of these distinguished guests in some material form.

SILVER WEDDING FUND?

A scheme for the administration of the Silver Wedding Fund which was subscribed as an offering to Her Majesty, the Queen Empress, as a token of Loyalty and affection on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their Imperial Majesties' Wedding has been published by the Secretary to Government, C. P. Education Department.

Suitable persons will be selected from time to time and the amount of the scholarship fixed by the administrators so as to provide fully for the maintenance and education of the recipients. These scholarships will be tenable at such institutions as the administrators may think proper and may include military schools, technical and vocational schools or colleges. Grants will also be made for setting up in life, the scholars of the Fund after they have completed their education, e.g. for the purchase of land or implements and to widows of Indian officers who are not in receipt of pensions or whose pensions are inadequate.

The death is announced of Colonel J. A. Black, I. M. S. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, C. P. who left Nagpur at the end of last month for home.

COLOUR BAR IN C. P.

LT. COL. CHITALE'S CLAIM SET ASIDE.

With reference to the remarks made in these columns the other day in connection with the setting aside of Lt.Col. Chitale's claim to succeed Colonel Black as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, we come across the following comment in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":

"But here comes a case from the C. P., the province of Sir Montagu Butler, who raised the plantive cry for co-operation only the other day, which furnishes the least justification for the charge. This is the same old, old story of the sacrifice of the claims of an able Indian officer simply for the crime of the colour of his skin. Just as to shut out Sir Abdul Rahim from the 'gadi' of Bengal, the Government brought Sir John Kerr all the way from Assam, so the authorities of the C. P. have requisitioned the services of a European I. M. S., officer from another place in order to fill up the vacancy of the post of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, so that an Indian officer, the senior-most Civil Surgeon of the Province, might not be appointed to the post. Now we are accused of harbouring unfriendly feeling against our masters. But have they ever cared to realise what other feeling can arise in the minds of the people, who have got to pass through such bitter experience from day to day? Will Sir Montagu Butler wonder even after this why the public men of his province have been unwilling to offer him their co-operation?

Also the Nagpur Correspondent of the "Bengalee" wired to that paper as follows:

"The last issue of the Central Provinces Government Gazette announces that the Government of India have transferred the services of Lieut./Colonel H. G. Stiles Webb I.M.S., to the Government of Central Provinces to fill up the vacancy of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, consequent on Colonel J. A. Black going on long leave. This sets aside the claim of the senior-most Civil Surgeon of the Provinces to succeed to the post for no other reason except perhapr that he happens to be an Indian. Lieut./Colonel P. K. Chitale, I.M.S., who should have succeeded Colonel Black as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the ordinary course is a very competent and qualified medical officer, excellently fitted to take charge of administration of the Medical Department of these provinces. He has rendered such brilliant services during the last war and has held the post of Civil Surgeon with so much distinction for the last many years that nobody suspected that the colour bar would also obstruct his promotion to a post which he so well deserves. The announcement has created a wave of public protest and resentment throughout the province and people are wondering why such a shabby and unjust treatment has been accorded to an Indian Medical officer of high rank. When the provinces like the Bombay Presidency can tolerate an Indian Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, surely the gods of this province should not have objected to Colonel Chitale's appointment."

C. P. LABOUR CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION AT GONDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR CITY, April 16.

The 1st C. P. Labour Conference was held at Gondia under the Presidentship of Mr. R. S. Ruikar of Nagpur, on the 12th instant, in the Local Starai. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Kalicharana Nandagawali, an influential Depressed Class leader, welcomed the delegates and requested the president to open the procedeings of the Conference.

The President then delivered his speech: He advocated the necessity of holding a separate Labour Conference, so as to ventilate the grievances of the working class, and said that the holding of such a conference, shows that the working class is becoming concious of its rights and privileges. He strongly criticised the attitude of indifference of both the Local and Central Government to the working classes, and demanded a non-official committee to enquire into the conditions of workers in mines and Factories in C. P. at least. Referring to the Muddiman Committee's report, he strongly disapproved of the idea of having Government nominated representatives of labour, in the Legislature; and demanded 6 elected representatives of labour in the Local Council and 1 in the Assembly. He further advocated the formation of an Independent labour Party in India on the lines, suggested by Lala Lajpatrai and Col. Wedgwood. He depicted very vividly, the poverty of the peasants and factory workers in India, and said that if there was any country in the world, which required a Labour Party, it was India, as the economic conditions, the hours of work, housing etc., were very unsatisfactory and undesirable. He lastly requested the working classes to organise themselves and start Trade Unions, at various places and to carry on an agitation for their rights and privileges; and to achieve their object by peaceful means.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were then passed by the conference. 1. The hours of work in industries, Railways, Mines, etc. should be eight and the Government should be requested to amend the Factories Act accordingly. 2. The Factory workers and working class in C. P. and Berar, should be granted representation in the Local Council and the Assembly; and they should be allowed to elect 6 members in the Local Council and one in the Assembly. 3. The Government should be requested to introduce legislation, so as to make provision, for minimum wages, old age pensions, sickness and unemployment insurance in the organised industries at least. 4. This Conference supports the resolutions of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay suggesting changes in the Trade Union and Industrial Disputes Bill. 5. This Conference lends its hearty support to the Maternity Benefit Bill—introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly. 6. This Conference, requests the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of represenatives of labour, of the employees and the Government with a non-official President, to inquire into the economic conditions of the working class in Factories, Mines, etc., at an early date. 7. A Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress be formed for the C. P. and Berar. 8. A Sub-Committee consisting of (1) Mr. Kalicharana, (2) Mr. R. S. Ruikar, (3) Mr. Ratanalala, (4) Mr. Ganpatrao be formed, to inquire into the economic conditions of workers—in the Bidi Factories with power to add. 9. The C. P. Municipal Act, be so amended, so as to remove the Criminal liability—imposed on the Municipal sweepers, discontinuing service, without due notices.

ROYAL "TOUCH OF QUAINTNESS."

There is something very pleasant to the ear in the rolling cadences of the Royal Proclamation, and also a touch of quaintness in the nice differentiation of epithets:

"Our Most Dear and Entirely beloved Son and Most Faithful Counsellor" (Prince Henry).

"Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Counsellor" (the Archbishop of Canterbury).

"Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor" (the Lord Chancellor).

"Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor" (Mr. Baldwin).

These compliments belong to an age of less diffidence than ours. It is not possible that any man in the twentieth century should (except in the way of time-honoured ritual) call an archbishop Right Entirely Beloved.—'Observer.'

"POOR-MIDDLE CLASSES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Thursday afternoon Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary of the Government Development Department, received a deputation of the promoters of the Non-Official Housing and Tenant Ownership Institute, the members being introduced by the Land Manager, Capt. Gilbert Lodge, who is the Hon. President of the Institute. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Muncherji Joshi, R. B. Paymaster, E. Woodfall, Framroz Billia, D. M. Bijoor, J. Gomes, K. J. Dubash, Narayanrao Kulkarny, and Shivarao Baindoor.

The object of the deputation was to induce Mr. Bell, to place certain vacant Chowk at DeLeslie Road and Naigaum at the disposal of the leaders of the Parsi, Hindu, Christian and other communities for the occupation of their "Poor-Middle Class."

Mr. Joshi, a member of the deputation urged that the Development Department should convert certain single-room tenements to two and three room tenements, to meet the pressing demand of the "poor-middle class."

Mr. Bell, while admitting that certain chawls were vacant, said that the Development Department would prefer to "wait and see."

Mr. Paymaster thought that there would be a legal difficulty in handing over these chawls to non-labour class. These chawls were subsidised from the cotton cess raised for the benefit of the workmen.

Mr. Joshi then urged that as the Development Department had ceased building activities, the unspent balance now in the hands of the Development Department should be utilised in building housing accommodation for the "poor-middle calsses." He thought that the Parsi Community would guarantee the rents of flats built for their poor. Similary other communities would come forward to guarantee the rents of flats built.

I urged that the "poor-middle class," viz., the poorly paid clerk in Government, semi-government, Municipal, Port Trust, Railways, commercial houses, etc., should be provided with cheap house accommodation at once. They must be the first care of Government and the public. They were the back-bone of the services and public-life.

The question of finances was then discussed.

I repeated a case brought to our notice by Captain Gilbert Lodge of an Indian living in one tenement room, with his wife, two female relatives and an unemployed male relative!

I quoted an instance in which a European in the absence of a roof over his head, was forced to live in an Indian chawl with his wife, two boys and one little girl. I also stated that I was ready to refer to other similar cases, in support of my appeal on behalf of the "poor-middle class," be he European, Anglo-Indian, or Indian.

In this connection, I need not repeat what Bombay has done on behalf of our babies, our fallen, our labourers, (etc. The Bombay Government has raised Crores for the Sukkur Barrage, more Crores for Back-Bay, still more Crores for the coolie: is then the "poor-middle class" to be treated a pariah to human-kindness? The angle of vision of the British Government and the other civilised nations, in respect of these obligations to subsidise Housing schemes, has now undergone a change. Government enterprise is preferred to private-enterprise.

In the interests of morality, in the interests of humanity, I appeal to the Bombay Government and the public-bodies in Bombay to formulate a scheme to wipe out the housing scandal as far as the "poor-middle class" is concerned, irrespective of the fact whether it is the European, or the Indian, who is crying for relief?—Yours etc.,

E. WOODFALL.

No. 16, Waston's Annexe,
Bombay, April 20.

BRIDGE OVER BHAGIRATHI.

The Conservator of Forests, Tehri, writes to the Press, stating that Shri Bana Rishi Das Swami thought of constructing a suspension bridge at Nagun over the Suri Bhageratm River. So he approached the Tehri Durbar for help and the Darbar very kindly promised iron ropes for the bridge. The subscription up to date, about Rs. 2,000 has been realised, and about Rs. 3,000 is promised. The total sum required is Rs. 15,000. Therefore he appeals to all philanthropists to send their subscriptions to the Conservator of Forests, Tehri State, U.P.

RETURNS OF MADRAS PRESIPENCY STATE PRISONERS.

MADRAS, April 20.

Recent returns of State prisoners in this presidency shows only two political refugees and political detenues who are not in jail but are allowed to be at large in places where they are detained. Of the prisoners detained under warrants passed under the Regulations of the Madras Regulations 2 of 1819 and of the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, there are about 300. Some of these are detained on account of assisting the late Alluri Sitharama Razu and his gang concerned in the Agency Fituri and for furnishing supplies and information as to the movements of Government forces.—A. P.

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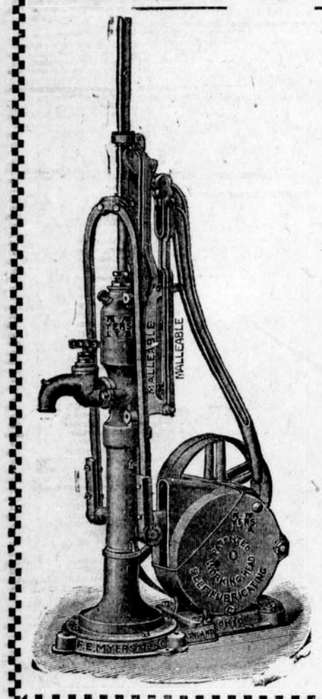

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.